

Sees Prime Minister Gandhi

Castro, in New Delhi, Claims U.S. Sponsored Coup in Chile

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, Sept. 17 (NYT).—Cuban Premier Fidel Castro said today that the military takeover of Chile was a "Fascist coup" spurred by the United States.

Mr. Castro, arriving in New Delhi after a trip to Hanoi, denounced the United States and said that the new Chilean junta

would meet stern resistance. "I think the people of Chile will not accept this oppression by military dictatorship easily and will continue to resist," Mr. Castro said at New Delhi's Palam Airport.

Asked about the possible U.S. role in the coup, he said, "The United States is father of the creature."

Earlier, during a stopover in Calcutta, the Cuban leader told a crowd at the airport: "You know the action of the imperialists has led to the overthrow of President (Salvador) Allende of Chile. It will, however, only be a temporary setback."

"We are sure the people—the workers, youths and students of Chile—will continue to resist the Fascists. In Latin America, the liberation movement will make progress and the victory will be of the people."

[At the United Nations Security Council today, Cuba accused President Nixon of plotting last week's military take-over in Chile, the Associated Press reported.]

Mr. Nixon, said his collaborators "are guilty of having instigated and intellectually masterminded" the overthrow of President Allende, Ambassador Ricardo Alarcon of Cuba said.

In New Delhi, where Mr. Castro made a brief stopover, he was welcomed by dozens of diplomats and senior Indian officials, including Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. He charged that the United States, while "blockading" international loans for the Allende government, had maintained a close relationship with the Chilean armed forces, which staged the coup.

Mr. Castro termed the death of President Allende "heroic." The military junta has said that the Chilean Marxist leader killed himself as troops closed in on the presidential palace.

Visit to Viet Cong

HONG KONG, Sept. 17 (Reuters).—Premier Castro visited the Viet Cong-controlled area of South Vietnam yesterday, the North Vietnam News Agency reported today.

Army to Try 5,200 Seized in Chile Coup

(Continued from Page 1)

taken over by the armed forces command since the coup, were told by the government they could resume independent broadcasting tomorrow.

Internal air flights also were scheduled to resume, and the country's borders, closed since Sept. 11, opened again.

Nearly 500 Chileans have sought refuge in various embassies. A spokesman for the Mexican Embassy said there were about 300 persons sheltering there. Persons also were hiding in the legations of Ecuador, Peru, Switzerland, Sweden, North Vietnam and Colombia, spokesmen said.

The government had permitted about 80 persons, including Mr. Allende's widow, to leave for Mexico during the weekend. Mexico ordered another plane to return today.

In Geneva, the junta promised in a message to the United Nations that it would not expel political refugees.

Spokesmen for the junta said today that the armed forces staged their coup after discovering government plans to assassinate leaders of opposition parties, military chiefs and rightist journalists.

The leftist foreigners in Chile were to have taken part in the plot, they said.

Military intelligence uncovered the assassination plot and found plans in the safe of Daniel Varona, under secretary of the Interior Ministry, the spokesman said.

Tie Vote in Sweden Presages Politically Unstable Regime

(Continued from Page 1)

the 46-year-old premier. "It's in the constitution."

A similar deadlock in any election after this year would be impossible under pending changes in the constitution. It is now generally agreed that establishing a single-chamber parliament with an even number of seats was a mistake. The pending change would lower the membership to 349.

In the parliament elected in 1970, the Socialist bloc held 180 seats—163 filled by the Social Democrats and 17 by the Communists, who obtained no cabinet seats and were content with keeping the "bourgeois" parties from power. That 10-seat margin—180 to 170—has now been wiped out.

The non-Socialists, who joined forces in 1971 for this year's determined effort to topple Mr. Palme, include the Center party, the former Agrarians; the Moderate party, formerly the Conservatives; and the Liberals. Of the three, the Center party made the largest gains, growing from 71 to 90 seats and capturing 25 percent of the total vote.

The leader of the Center party, Thorbjörn Fälldin, a 47-year-old sheep farmer who pledged to decentralize Sweden's growing bureaucracy, would be the new premier if the small votes unexpectedly brought the non-Socialists to power.

The personal appeal of Mr. Fälldin, who seemed to Swedes to evoke images of the simple countryside life of pre-industrialized days, was generally regarded as one reason for the gains by his party. Others were thought to have voted against the government because of a feeling that it was "time for a change,

or because of concern over the economy with its unusually high rate of unemployment or to protest inflation and the highest tax levels in the world.

The Moderates, who might be described as about as conservative as Rockefeller Republicans, gained 10 seats. The most disappointed around were the Liberals, who lost 24 seats in a shattering defeat attributed by their spokesmen to the party's "loss of identity" among the voters.

Still, the Liberals are now being watched for their interest in joining the Social Democrats in a new coalition that would enable Mr. Palme to rule without the help of the Communists. Even after their setback, the Liberals hold 34 seats, more than enough to insure the premier's tenure.

In any event, Mr. Palme would appear to have a tough time ahead. Apart from the ticklish efforts to remain in power, he will have to deal increasingly with his own party, where there is division over which policies to pursue to win back the widespread public support of the past.

There are those on the right among the Social Democrats who feel that the party has been dabbling too much with radical notions and ideas, despite its past successes in providing Swedes with welfare benefits and the highest living standards in Europe.

Those on the left in the party are more ideological and see the need, among other things, for an expansion of the role of the state in private industry. One of the paradoxes of Swedish Socialism, for example, is that less than 10 percent of the country's industry is state-owned.



Scene of devastation in central Belfast after large bomb exploded while the police were clearing the area.

Police Press Herron Probe

Belfast Rocked by 4 Bomb Blasts

BELFAST, Sept. 17 (UPI).—A large bomb planted in a car blasted a parking lot in Belfast's Catholic Lower Falls area today, injuring 15 persons, one seriously. The blast occurred as police stepped up their investigation into the assassination of militant Protestant leader Tommy Herron.

Police said that about 100 cars were badly damaged by the explosion of the parking-lot bomb, estimated to weigh between 400 and 500 pounds.

Another bomb, planted in a car, damaged the Club Orchard Bar in the center of Belfast, slightly injuring a dozen persons waiting at a nearby bus stop, British Army spokesmen said. The bar had been emptied after a telephone warning to a Belfast newspaper.

They were the third and fourth bomb explosions of the day in Belfast, two others having blasted two Catholic schools. No injuries were reported in the explosions at the schools.

Tonight, an attack with rockets and gunfire was mounted on a County Armagh police station close to the Irish Republic border.

A police spokesman said that at least 10 gunmen attacked the Forkhill police station 45 miles southwest of Belfast. The station was surrounded and the attack lasted more than an hour.

At least five Russian-made RPG-7 rockets, a number of mortar shells and more than 500 rounds of small-arms ammunition were fired in the assault, the spokesman said, adding: "The station was hit many times." But he said it was believed that the only casualty was a soldier who received a flesh wound.

Security forces agreed with political sources today that the killing of Mr. Herron could lead to a vendetta between extremist Protestant groups in Ulster.

Political sources said that Mr. Herron, whose body was found yesterday, was probably killed by a splinter group of extremist Protestants who considered his policies, as a leader of the Ulster Defense Association, too moderate. The political sources, who are close to the UDA, said they suspected the Ulster Volunteer Force, a hardline Protestant group.

The formal UDA line, as voiced by spokesman Sammy Doyle, was that the killing was a "very professional job" and may have been instigated by "some cranks" not connected with any Protestant organization or the Catholics' Irish Republican Army.

But police officials expressed skepticism at Mr. Doyle's statement and noted that UDA sources

said there had been friction recently between the UDA and the UVF over an alleged "protection racket"—for fund-raising in Protestant areas.

A detective, noting that Mr. Herron, 36, had been shot in the back of the head and that his body showed no signs of struggle, said: "It seems likely the killers were known and trusted by Herron. This gives weight to the

theory he was shot by Protestants."

He was the 136th civilian killed this year and the 883d person to die in four years of Ulster violence.

Northern Ireland Secretary William Whitelaw, the top British official in the province, today called on the public to provide police with any information they might have on his death.

Terrorists Send Letter Bombs To Three British Diplomats

LONDON, Sept. 17 (AP).—Mystery guerrillas today struck at British diplomats, soldiers and civilians in a new upsurge of violence coinciding with talks in Dublin between Prime Minister Edward Heath and Irish Premier Liam Cosgrave.

One of three letter-bombs, all mailed from Paris to senior British diplomats in the Zaire Republic, Portugal and Gibraltar, exploded injuring a security officer in Zaire. The Foreign Office, which disclosed the incidents, said the two other devices were safely defused in Lisbon and Gibraltar.

These attacks, indicating an increase in guerrilla activity, followed two bomb blasts in Birmingham in which an explosives expert was critically hurt and a third blast at an army base near London.

In the Irish Republic, meanwhile, extensive security precautions were in operation as the British and Irish leaders met to coordinate actions and policies that would halt the campaign of violence that has plagued the province of Northern Ireland since 1969.

British authorities have made no secret of their belief that extremists of the Irish Republican Army may be behind all these attacks but they have stressed constantly that they have no firm evidence to support that suspicion.

Invariably, the IRA Provisionals, the right-wing section of the movement campaigning for a united Ireland, acknowledge responsibility for acts of violence. But they have kept silent on the bombing campaign that began in England last month.

The Foreign Office gave this account of the three latest letter-bombs:

● In Kinshasa, Zaire's capital, security officer John Mathieson inspected a book mailed from Paris to Ambassador Mark Allen. The paperback, entitled "Bluff Your Way in Marketing," exploded on being opened—injuring Mr. Mathieson's hand and arm.

● In Lisbon, a similar package, also from Paris, was addressed to Ambassador David Mulholland. It, too, was one of the "bluffer's guide" series, entitled "Bluff Your Way in Finance." A security officer detected something suspicious about it and called in the Portuguese police who disarmed it.

● In Gibraltar, a third letter-bomb from Paris was also detected and defused in time. It was addressed to a senior British official.

The bomb disposal officer seriously hurt in the Birmingham blast underwent a five-hour operation for injuries to his chest and face. There were fears for his sight if he survives.

There have been, within the last month, more than 50 actual or attempted bomb attacks and other incidents in British cities and against British personnel outside Ulster. These include letter-bombs sent to the British Embassies in Washington and Paris. As a consequence, detection equipment is being installed in most British missions overseas.

U.S. Apparently Refused Phantoms

France Reported Nearly Set To Sell Mirage Jets to Saudis

(Continued from Page 1)

possible use by Egypt of 110 Mirages originally sold to the Libyan regime.

Under France's embargo, imposed after the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, military material cannot be sold to "belligerent" countries. They are Jordan, Syria, Egypt and Israel. Israel had been a major purchaser of French aircraft.

Despite recent Saudi rapprochement with Egypt—at Libya's expense—King Faisal is not credited with any desire to hand over aircraft to Egypt.

Tricky Problems

However, industry sources suggested that the continuing French-Saudi negotiations may involve such tricky problems as supplying not only ground technicians, but also pilots for the Saudi Air Force. In the past, numbers of first British, then

Heath Meets Cosgrave at Irish Air Base

(Continued from Page 1) bolic marking of Britain's recognition that full partnership with the republic must be achieved if Ulster's Roman Catholic and Protestant communities—one of which looks to Dublin, the other to London for its political justification—are to be brought to agreement.

The road between Dublin and the airport—named after the man the British executed as a traitor for his part in fighting for Irish independence—was slick with troops and troop carriers.

There were several small demonstrations in Dublin by extreme republican groups. The Provisional Sinn Féin held a vigil in front of the General Post Office, and about 30 demonstrators broke into the television office in the post office building. They were quickly taken away by the police.

"Irish Dimension" The Council of Ireland is to provide the so-called "Irish Dimension" that is an essential part of Britain's plan for getting the two warring communities in the North together again.

The British plan has three main parts. One, aimed at reassuring the Protestants, is a promise that Britain will not pull out or turn Ulster over to a united Ireland until a majority of the Northern population wants it.

The second, aimed at the Catholics, promises an all-Irish institution—a council—which would provide a link with the North and keep alive the hopes for eventual unification.

The third is the political rebuilding of the province, assuring each community a full voice in the affairs of the North.

Intelligence Reports Say

Brezhnev Is Said to Consider Détente as Tactical Maneuver

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (NYT).—According to intelligence reports recently received here, Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party leader, has emphasized to Eastern European leaders that the movement toward improving relations with the West is a tactical policy change to permit the Soviet bloc to establish its superiority in the next 12 to 15 years.

Although there is some question about the authenticity of the reports, they are contributing to a debate within the administration over whether the current Soviet course really represents a basic change in intention or is merely a temporary shift.

As summarized by Defense and State Department officials who have studied the intelligence reports, the Brezhnev explanation went like this:

To the Soviet Union, the policy of accommodation does represent a tactical policy shift. Over the next 15 or 20 years, the Soviet Union intends to pursue accords with the West and at the same time build up its own economic and military strength.

At the end of this period, in the middle 1990s, the strength of the Soviet bloc will have increased to the point at which the Soviet Union, instead of relying on accords, could establish an independent position in its dealings with the West.

The intelligence reports are for the most part third-hand or fourth-hand accounts of Brezhnev statements that have filtered through Eastern European

sources to Western intelligence agencies and finally to the U.S. intelligence community.

The authenticity of one report of a Brezhnev conversation with an Eastern European leader last spring, before the Soviet leader met in June with President Nixon, was said to have been vouched for by British intelligence, which received the report and turned it over to the United States. American officials said that similar intelligence reports have been received concerning other such Brezhnev statements, both in Moscow and in Eastern European capitals.

The consensus among specialists on the Soviet Union is to accept the intelligence reports as probably accurate. Differences have developed within the administration over how to interpret the statements.

Military Superiority

Some high-ranking military officials regard the intelligence reports as confirmation of their suspicions that the Russians are intent upon using accommodation as a way of disarming the West and establishing a military superiority that will permit a more aggressive Soviet foreign policy.

Most civilian analysts of the Soviet Union place less ominous interpretation on the intelligence reports. They tend to consider the reported Brezhnev statements an internal tactic designed to mollify the hardline opposition within the Communist camp as the Soviet leader pursues a policy of détente with the West.

The reports have had considerable impact on the Pentagon. When they are asked to document their contention that the Soviet Union was intent on establishing military superiority over the United States, high-ranking officers immediately cite the intelligence reports on what is coming to be known within the Pentagon as "the new Brezhnev doctrine."

From the first concrete steps toward East-West accommodation, military officials have tended to suspect Soviet intentions, as reflected in the reservations of the Joint Chiefs of Staff about last year's agreement limiting offensive strategic arms. A common military judgment is that the Soviet Union may be using accommodation in part to lower the guard of the West while it pursues a buildup in the 1980-1985 period to achieve military superiority.

This judgment tends to be supported by the intelligence reports on the Brezhnev statements about pursuing accords for 12 to 15 years. To United States military officials, the implication is that by the end of that period the Soviet Union believes it will be in an economic and military position at which it can begin, as one high officer put it, "to start turning the screws on the United States."

Monopoly Suit Lost by IBM

(Continued from Page 1) appropriation will continue unless the court provides protection commensurate with the threat posed by Telex's deliberate and continuing source of improper behavior," Judge Christensen said.

Telex president Stephen J. Jastras, in a statement here, predicted that the ruling will have "a far-reaching effect on the computer marketplace" and will go far in re-establishing an environment in which small companies can compete with "the giant."

He also said that Telex intends to press litigation accusing IBM of engaging abroad in the same type of anti-competitive conduct it followed in the United States. The litigation was part of the original Telex suit, was severed by agreement of IBM and Telex and is now pending.

2 Factions Hold Talks in Vientiane

VIENTIANE, Sept. 17 (Reuters).—Laotian government and pro-Communist Pathet Lao representatives today held their first meeting since the signing of a peace agreement last week to discuss its implementation.

A Pathet Lao spokesman said Interior Minister Pheng Phongsavan and Pathet Lao special adviser Phoumi Vongvichit met for an hour for talks on the formation of a joint-commission responsible for the implementation of the agreement between the Laotian government and the Pathet Lao.

Kuwait Pours Scotch Worth \$625,000 in Sea

KUWAIT, Sept. 17 (Reuters).—About 25,000 bottles of Scotch whisky—the proceeds of raids on smuggled liquor hoards—were methodically smashed and dumped into the sea off the coast of Kuwait today.

Watched carefully by Justice Ministry officials of this "dry" state, a gang of bottle-smashers disposed of whisky worth nearly \$625,000 at the current black-market price of Scotch here.

Arafat Assails Reconciliation Of Egypt, Syria With Jordan

(Continued from Page 1)

of Deras, that has been bearing anti-Hussein propaganda since 1970.

The station's manager and five announcers all belonging to Mr. Arafat's al-Fatah, the largest guerrilla group, were arrested. Guerrilla efforts to secure their release are continuing.

Mr. Arafat confirmed the closure of the Deras station and admitted that his Cairo-based Voice of Palestine radio station also may be closed down soon.

The pro-guerrilla Beirut newspaper, Al Moharrer, quoted Mr. Arafat as saying the closure of the Deras station was a "passing cloud. It caused no crisis between Syria and the movement."

Critical Stogans

But slogans denouncing the closure and criticizing Syria and Egypt for making peace with King Hussein marked a rally staged by the guerrillas in Beirut yesterday to commemorate the third anniversary of King Hussein's crackdown on the movement in Jordan.

"Hussein of 1973 still is the

WEATHER

ALABAMA	23	72	Fair
ALASKA	23	72	Cloudy
ARIZONA	27	81	Sunny
ARKANSAS	27	81	Sunny
CALIFORNIA	27	81	Sunny
COLORADO	27	81	Sunny
CONNECTICUT	27	81	Sunny
DELAWARE	27	81	Sunny
FLORIDA	27	81	Sunny
GEORGIA	27	81	Sunny
ILLINOIS	27	81	Sunny
INDIANA	27	81	Sunny
IOWA	27	81	Sunny
KANSAS	27	81	Sunny
KENTUCKY	27	81	Sunny
LOUISIANA	27	81	Sunny
MAINE	27	81	Sunny
MARYLAND	27	81	Sunny
MASSACHUSETTS	27	81	Sunny
MICHIGAN	27	81	Sunny
MINNESOTA	27	81	Sunny
MISSISSIPPI	27	81	Sunny
MISSOURI	27	81	Sunny
MONTANA	27	81	Sunny
NEBRASKA	27	81	Sunny
NEVADA	27	81	Sunny
NEW HAMPSHIRE	27	81	Sunny
NEW JERSEY	27	81	Sunny
NEW MEXICO	27	81	Sunny
NEW YORK	27	81	Sunny
NORTH CAROLINA	27	81	Sunny
NORTH DAKOTA	27	81	Sunny
OHIO	27	81	Sunny
OKLAHOMA	27	81	Sunny
OREGON	27	81	Sunny
PENNSYLVANIA	27	81	Sunny
RHODE ISLAND	27	81	Sunny
SOUTH CAROLINA	27	81	Sunny
SOUTH DAKOTA	27	81	Sunny
TENNESSEE	27	81	Sunny
TEXAS	27	81	Sunny
UTAH	27	81	Sunny
Vermont	27	81	Sunny
VIRGINIA	27	81	Sunny
WASHINGTON	27	81	Sunny
WEST VIRGINIA	27	81	Sunny
WISCONSIN	27	81	Sunny
WYOMING	27	81	Sunny

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Coast Guard at 1700 GMT, others at 1300 GMT.)

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Work May Resume Monday

Tentative Settlement Reached By Chrysler, Striking UAW

DETROIT, Sept. 17 (Reuters).—Chrysler and the striking United Auto Workers union said they have reached tentative settlement, but are withholding details until a report is sent to the UAW Executive Board this afternoon.

Improvements On Nixon's Jet Cost \$285,000

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (UPI).—President Nixon's jet plane is undergoing \$285,000 worth of alterations, largely because of his wife's wish that the guest quarters be next to the President's lounge, the White House said today.

The work, including installation of units to improve engine performance, is under way at New York's Kennedy Airport and is to be completed by mid-October. The plane, a Boeing-707 called the Spirit of '76, was purchased and outfitted for \$1.5 million before being introduced on presidential flights in August, 1972.

Mrs. Nixon and other members of the President's family were unhappy from the start that a staff suite, the largest on the plane, was next to Mr. Nixon's lounge.

Sabotage in Florida Primary

Segretti to Change His Plea To Guilty on 'Dirty Tricks'

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (UPI).—Donald H. Segretti, hired as a political agent by the Republican Party, has agreed to plead guilty to charges of violating federal espionage laws during the 1972 Florida democratic primary, special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox announced today.

Parliamentarians In NATO Warn Against GI Cuts

LONDON, Sept. 17 (UPI).—A NATO parliamentary group has warned against significant U.S. troop cuts in Europe before forceful talks with the Russians are completed, its chairman said today.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R., N.Y., chairman of the "Committee of Nine" of the North Atlantic Assembly, told a news conference that the committee agreed that U.S. troop deployment in Europe must be maintained roughly where it is now in order to make the alliance viable.

The North Atlantic Assembly consists of members of the national parliaments of NATO member countries. It is a consultative body. Its "Committee of Nine" was set up in 1971 to study the future of the alliance.

Sen. Javits said: "I will maintain this position in the U.S. Senate in face of demands for early American troop withdrawals from Europe and I believe it will be maintained by the Senate as a whole."

"No one can be a slave to exact figures," Sen. Javits said. "There can be marginal cuts and take. But in substance I believe we must maintain the present order of magnitude."

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The UAW said it will hold a press conference tomorrow morning to spell out the details.

It added that details of the contract have not been settled. Leonard Woodcock, UAW president, while not giving any details, described the contract as "good enough to take to the workers" and added that agreement had the "unanimous" support of the union bargaining committee.

Stumbling Block
Mr. Woodcock refused to say whether the stumbling block that caused 117,000 workers to walk out Friday night was economics or the issue of overtime.

Despite the agreement reached with the UAW covering production workers, Chrysler still has not reached agreement covering 10,000 white-collar workers also represented by the UAW.

The UAW Executive Board will get details of the contract for its approval this afternoon. Later, the Chrysler Council, consisting of presidents of union locals, will meet to approve the contract.

Terms of the contract also must be approved by all the UAW members, making it very unlikely that the Chrysler plants will start operating before next week, industry observers said.

In Best Interest
Chrysler issued a statement saying it was "pleased" with the terms of the contract, adding that it was "in the best interest" of its workers, stockholders and dealers.

The company added it hopes to resume normal operations as soon as possible.

Assuming all the necessary ratifications are received by the end of the week and production can begin next Monday, the Chrysler strike will have been minor compared to the 67-day shutdown at General Motors in 1972.

Chrysler probably will have lost production of about 50,000 1974 model cars if work resumes Monday.

handed down Aug. 24 by a federal grand jury in Tampa, Fla., but not opened until today. Previously, Mr. Segretti had pleaded not guilty to similar charges handed down by the grand jury May 4.

In announcing the new, expanded indictment, Mr. Cox said that Mr. Segretti had also agreed to have the case transferred to Washington. The special prosecutor said that the new indictment supersedes the old charges.

The new indictment charges the 39-year-old former Treasury Department aide with conspiring with Robert M. Bens and George A. Hearing to sabotage the primary campaigns of Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., and Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine.

The indictment alleges that Mr. Bens distributed cards at a political rally for Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace on Feb. 12, 1972, which said "If You Like Wallace, Vote for Muskie."

It also alleges that Mr. Segretti sent Mr. Bens a supply of Muskie campaign stationery and envelopes.

It alleges that on Feb. 25, Mr. Segretti distributed a letter on Muskie stationery which alleged that office equipment and personnel from the office of Rep. San Gillbert D. Pita were being used at Muskie headquarters.

The indictment says that on March 1, Mr. Bens received posters reading "Help Muskie support housing of children now," which were distributed over the next two weeks, and finally that Mr. Segretti had distributed a letter on Muskie stationery to Sen. Jackson and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D., Minn., another contender in the primary, of sexual misconduct.

In all, Mr. Segretti was charged with one count of conspiracy and three counts of distributing political literature failing to contain the names of those responsible for distribution. The maximum sentence for each count is one year in prison and a \$1,000 fine.

Year in Prison
The previous indictment had only accused Mr. Segretti of distributing the fake letter about Sen. Jackson and Sen. Humphrey. Mr. Hearing was named as a co-defendant in the earlier charges and pleaded guilty to one of the two counts. He was sentenced to a year in prison.

Mr. Segretti reportedly was recruited for the campaign job by former White House appointment secretary Dwight L. Chapin. He was paid with Republican campaign funds by President Nixon's former personal attorney, Herbert Kalbach, who has told the Senate Watergate committee that he did not know what the money was being used for.

Mr. Segretti appeared briefly today before a federal magistrate where he was released on his own recognizance after a government attorney said that Mr. Segretti was "now being cooperative with the government."

A new hearing was set for Oct. 1 when Mr. Segretti is expected to enter his guilty plea to the new indictment.



WARNING—Drivers at the U.S. air base at Saragossa, Spain, get a reminder about drinking and safety.

Congress Report Sees Threat Of Fuel Oil Shortages in U.S.

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (WP).—The United States may face a tightening in supplies of heating oil this winter, according to a report prepared for the Joint Economic Committee of Congress.

The report added that there were "great risks of shortages" if the weather were colder than normal, or if there were cuts in natural gas supplies or interruptions of oil imports.

It also said any shortages would hit hardest at those areas of the country which are dependent upon remote refineries for their heating oil—especially New England, the Middle Atlantic states, and the upper Midwest.

Prelude to Hearings
The study was a prelude to hearings this week on the prospects for a shortage of heating oil. The actual hearings will be held by the consumer economics subcommittee, which is headed by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D., Minn.

The report said that a mandatory allocation program is needed for petroleum products to prevent a "chaotic scramble" for fuels this winter and to spread supplies more evenly across the country.

Any such program must be accompanied by a campaign to convince Americans throughout the country to conserve fuel by maintaining lower indoor temperatures in the winter," it said.

A conservation program which did not cut back on heating and use of fuel oils in transportation would "demand inordinate sacrifices from the public," it said.

U.S. May Outlaw Endrin, Pesticide Similar to DDT
WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (WP).—Environmental Protection Agency sources say that Endrin, a widely used insecticide in the same family as DDT, probably will be banned for most uses in the near future.

An internal EPA study is expected to conclude that the insecticide kills and debilitates birds, fish, some domesticated animals and possibly man.

If the EPA decides to ban Endrin, a notice of registration cancellation would be issued to be almost certainly followed by a hearing process that could drag on for years.

EPA official Henry Korp, in charge of pesticides programs, said that these sources were "probably right" that the study group's findings will be anti-Endrin. But he said that a cancellation decision was unlikely for "some time," perhaps two to three months.

Endrin is used to kill pests that attack cotton crops, some cereal grains and fruit trees. Its chemical family—chlorinated hydrocarbons—includes the now-banned DDT. Two other insecticides in the same family, Aldrin and Dieldrin, already have been cited as environmental hazards by the EPA, but appeals by the manufacturers have stymied banning for more than two years.

Sextuplets Born To Denver Woman
DENVER, Sept. 17 (UPI).—A hospital said today that a woman gave premature birth to sextuplets. The four boys and two girls were all in satisfactory condition, doctors said.

The mother had been taking a fertility drug. "All of the infants are breathing on their own," said Barbara Springer, spokesman for the University of Colorado Medical Center.

"They were approximately seven weeks premature."

Aftermath of Space Work

Moon Astronaut Aldrin Tells Of Paralyzing Mental Illness

HOUSTON, Sept. 17 (AP).—Apollo-11 astronaut Edwin E. (Buzz) Aldrin Jr., the second man to walk the moon, says that after his lunar journey he sank into a mental depression that left him paralyzed and listless.

Mr. Aldrin, in a telephone interview, said that he "benefitted tremendously" from participating in man's first landing on the moon, but "the change of life following the flight" brought on a severe depression which haunts him yet.

The former Air Force colonel, now retired from both the space corps and the military service, said that he was unable to cope with the sudden absence of some major goal or objective in his life.

Mr. Aldrin, now 43, said that he sank into a mental depression that threatened his marriage, crippled his military career and required hospitalization.

With psychiatric help and a continuing regimen of drugs, Mr. Aldrin said, he now is recovering. The former astronaut, now a private citizen living near Los Angeles, has described his experiences—which he first made public in February, 1972—in a new book, "Return to Earth."

Purpose of Book
He said the book, an intimate revealing chronicle of his life from boyhood to the moon, mental illness and back to health, was written in hope that people would better understand that even heroes of the space age can suffer from ailments of the mind.

"I think it will make them [the public] a bit more aware and hopefully have these things discussed more openly so that a broken arm is looked upon about the same way as a person who has temporary mental depression," Mr. Aldrin said.

"This is not a permanent disease," he said. "When it's treated properly, just like everything else, recovery occurs in just about every case. But if you let things go, they fester and you die in one way or another."

The book's close-up of his family history, Mr. Aldrin said, has not delighted his sisters and his father, who was a pioneering aviator.

To Foretell Situation
"There were obviously a couple of parts in there that they didn't want to see in there," he said. "But they were important enough to create fully the situation that I felt I could possibly be in."

Mr. Aldrin is critical in the book of public-relations demands made on the Apollo-11 astronauts.

Senate Unit Gets Wiretap Report

No Barrier Is Seen Remaining To Confirmation of Kissinger

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (Reuters).—The way apparently was cleared today for Henry A. Kissinger's confirmation as secretary of state after the government refused to show the panel a full report on the wiretapping of Mr. Kissinger's staff in 1968 and 1970.

Details of the report were not disclosed, but the Senate Republican leader, Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, emerged from the meeting to tell reporters: "I think the committee will decide that Dr. Kissinger's part in the affair will in no way bar his confirmation."

Sen. Gale McGee, D., Wyo., said he did not hear anything that should delay committee approval for Mr. Kissinger, President Nixon's national security adviser.

Committee members earlier had threatened to delay confirmation of Mr. Kissinger—the committee and then the full Senate must approve the appointment—after the government refused to show the panel a full report on the wiretapping of 13 government officials, including Kissinger staff members, and four journalists because of the leaking of information in 1969 and 1970.

In a compromise measure, the government allowed two committee members—Sen. John Sparkman, D., Ala., and Sen. Clifford Case, D., N.J., to see the report. Today, they reported back to the full committee on their findings.

Members of the committee had wanted to know what part, if any, Mr. Kissinger played in ordering the wiretapping.

The presidential adviser later today met the committee behind closed doors to discuss matters that he said he was unable to talk about in public.

These are believed to concern the U.S.-Soviet talks on disarmament and possibly a fuller explanation of the wiretapping.

Tel Aviv University Honors Sen. Jackson
LOS ANGELES, Sept. 17 (AP).—Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., has been awarded an honorary doctorate from Tel Aviv University at a ceremony here commemorating the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Israeli university.

"Sen. Jackson has been the longest proponent of assistance to Soviet Jews. He has the hope of millions," said university president Yehuda Neuman, addressing about 1,500 people who attended the ceremony yesterday.

Sen. Jackson has introduced an amendment in the Senate which would deny the Soviet Union most-favored-nation trading status unless Soviet Jews are permitted to emigrate freely.

Lightning Delays Trains
MILAN, Sept. 17 (UPI).—Lightning hit power lines at eight points or more during a thunderstorm today, disrupting train traffic from Milan to Genoa, Venice and Bologna. Railroad officials said thousands of commuters were delayed because of the storm.

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A continuing and exhaustive round of speeches and appearances contributed to his illness, he said.

But asked if this price he had to pay was worth being on the first lunar voyage, he quickly answered: "No doubt about it."

Mr. Aldrin said that he still recalls scenes from the mission itself.

"In a way it seems like it really hasn't been four years," he said of the 1969 flight. "Other times, it seems like a long ways away in my life. I don't have to look up at the moon to remember what it was like when I was up there."

Test Results 'Promising'
NASA Developing Car Engine Using Hydrogen Fuel Additive
By Richard Witkin

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (NYT).—A system aimed at meeting the legal limitation on auto-engine emissions is being developed by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The concept involves the use of hydrogen as an additive to gasoline in modified versions of internal combustion engines. It has shown "promising" results in laboratory tests but will not help power an auto for two more months.

The development is being carried out by the space agency's Jet Propulsion Laboratory whose Ranger and Surveyor vehicles explored the moon before the manned landings.

In Early Stages
Engineers at the Pasadena, Calif., facility stressed that the work was in its early stages, with difficult technical details still to be worked out.

"It is too soon to talk about whether we really have a handle on being able to meet the federal standards," Harry Correll, the project manager, said in a telephone interview. "We're quite excited by the results so far, but we have a long way to go."

Representatives of major car manufacturers will be visiting the laboratory for demonstrations of what has been accomplished so far.

Dr. William H. Pickering, the laboratory's director, said the companies had been invited to assess the utility of this system with a view to the possibility that they might wish to work cooperatively with us."

The space agency has allocated \$600,000 for the first six months of the effort. Dr. Pickering estimates that it might take a total of \$4 million to \$5 million to meet the emission standards now man-

A Gaullist Loses Seat to Socialist
MONT-DE-MARSAN, France, Sept. 17 (Reuters).—A Socialist today won a National Assembly seat from a Gaullist in a by-election in this small town in southwestern France.

The Gaullists and their allies are still firmly in control in Paris but the result could be a sign of a drift toward the left in local elections to be held throughout the country in a week's time.

The Socialist, Roger Duroure, beat Gaullist Andre Mirin by 23,439 votes to 20,890 in a runoff vote after an indecisive first round.

China, Japan Officials To Exchange Visits
TOKYO, Sept. 17 (Reuters).—Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei today asked for an exchange of visits with his Japanese counterpart, Masayoshi Ohira, later this year, the Japanese Foreign Ministry said.

Mr. Chi made the request in a letter delivered by the Chinese ambassador to Japan, Chen Chu. Ministry sources said the mutual visits could take place in November.



Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin

Paris Asked U.S. To Participate in 'Super-Concorde'

PARIS, Sept. 17 (AP-DJ).—France has asked the United States to participate in the construction of a successor to the British-French Concorde supersonic aircraft.

The proposal was made by President Pompidou to President Nixon during their meeting at Reykjavik, Iceland, in June, the French transport minister, Yves Guéna, disclosed today.

Mr. Guéna, who was addressing the opening session of the assembly of the Western European Union (WEU), did not say how Mr. Nixon had reacted to the proposal.

French industry sources have always maintained that a market would exist by 1985 for a "super-Concorde" with improved performance, profitability and less noise.

The two-day meeting of the WEU is being devoted to the definition of a civil and military aeronautical policy for Europe. It is being attended by representatives of governments, aircraft companies and airlines.

Hydrogen Generator
The laboratory's concept aims at perfecting and installing in cars a generator that would produce hydrogen as needed, and by using hydrogen not as the main fuel but as an additive.

How would the hydrogen be generated? First, gasoline and air would be ignited in the generator and burn constantly, much like the mixture in the combustor of a jet engine. Next, a carefully measured amount of water and more gasoline would be injected. The reaction, under the extreme heat from the burner, would produce hydrogen as well as carbon monoxide, and some inert other products.

Why would the use of this hydrogen as an additive cut down on exhaust pollutants? Hydrogen will burn at much leaner mixtures than will gasoline. A lean mixture is one in which the ratio of fuel to oxidizing air is relatively small.

The combustion of lean mixtures produces lower temperatures, cutting the production of oxides of nitrogen—the most difficult of the three main auto pollutants to curtail (the others are hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide).

Tests show that with the hydrogen additive the fuel burns so completely that its exhaust products are nearly all water vapor and other inert components.

Plan to have a party on WORLD GRATITUDE DAY September 21st, and receive a "thank-you" gift from us.

Via Lanvin.
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Summit in Dublin

When Prime Minister Edward Heath visited Belfast last month, he was greeted by signs reading: "Traitor," and "Go Home." Now in Dublin, his welcome was a sit-in at the post office, symbolic of the 1916 Easter uprising. Clearly, there are many who believe all of Ireland is off-limits to a prime minister of the United Kingdom, even though the reasons may be diametrically opposed. In the North, he is accused of abandoning Ulster; in the South he is condemned for not abandoning it.

How deep does this sentiment go in Ireland today? In Belfast Mr. Heath sought to speed up the formation of a government for Northern Ireland, and was frustrated by the conflicting requirements of the political elements there. In Dublin, he is the guest of the government of Premier Liam Cosgrave, associated with Britain in the Common Market and linked to it by common fears of the Irish Republican Army.

Yet it is not a question of government here, or even, necessarily, of majority popular opinion, whether in the North or the South. A bomb has no constituency except the person who sets it off, and Britain is plagued, not only by the job of keeping some degree of order in Northern Ireland but by the terror which has been visited on English cities because of the Ulster divisions. Mr. Cosgrave is sympathetic to Mr. Heath's hope of restoring tranquility to all the British Isles, but is there more that he can do? There may be, to paraphrase Goethe,

peace over the Dublin summit, but at its base swirls the abrasive frictions of centuries of history.

When reminded of the effect of history upon his efforts to work out a governmental scheme in the North, Mr. Heath responded tartly but reasonably: "We would do better to deal with the present." That is what both Mr. Cosgrave and Mr. Heath are trying to do, but they confront the problems raised not only by those who cling to, or revolt against, a Cromwellian past (one can, to be sure, go back to Henry III) but by those who look to a Marxist future.

The plain fact is that virtually no one in Ireland, or Britain, is really content with the Irish present. Mr. Cosgrave, like the great majority of his fellow-countrymen and of the Ulster Catholics, would like to see a united Ireland. The Ulster Protestants fear that, and resent the existing state of things because it might lead to such a union. Mr. Heath, and probably most of those on the eastward shores of the Irish Sea, object to the expense and the destructiveness which that state is visiting upon them. Too many contradictions are implied by these conditions to offer any hope that all will be fully satisfied by any solution now. The only hope lies in compromise—and that is almost as foreign to the history of green, moist Ireland as it is to the hot suns and burning sands of the Middle East. Two rational men have met at the Dublin summit. Can they make rationality contagious?

To Remove a Stain

With impressive support, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey has launched one more attempt to move the United States out of an immoral and indefensible position vis-à-vis the United Nations. He has introduced a bill to repeal the so-called Byrd Amendment of 1917, which forced this country to breach the mandatory sanctions against the Rhodesian regime for which the United States had voted in the UN Security Council.

The Council had invoked sanctions after Rhodesia had unilaterally declared independence from Britain—an attempt to perpetuate white minority rule in a country where blacks outnumber whites, 20 to 1. Sen. Harry F. Byrd of Virginia argued that by enforcing sanctions, and thus cutting off imports of Rhodesian chrome, this country was leaving itself dependent on the Soviet Union for "a vital defense material."

The argument was spurious. While Mr. Byrd was pushing his drive to lift the sanctions on so-called strategic materials, the government stockpile of chrome was so far in excess of any imaginable defense need that the administration was asking Congress for permission to sell off 1.3 million

tons. But a combination of factors, including pique at the UN for ousting Nationalist China, produced enough votes to enact the amendment.

The United Nations is far from the effective world security body Americans and others had hoped it would become. But the United States, dedicated to strengthening the UN and to advancing the rule of law, cannot afford to flout the international law invoked by the Security Council. Nor can this country give even the impression of supporting white racist rule in Rhodesia in lonely company with South Africa and Portugal.

President Nixon might easily have blocked the Byrd Amendment in 1971 or effected its repeal in a drive mounted last year by Sen. Gale W. McGee of Wyoming. His support is critical now for success of Sen. Humphrey's repeal. Few actions he could take in foreign policy at this time would do as much to refurbish the standing of the United States as a country committed not only to the UN but to self-determination and majority rule for peoples everywhere.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

'Apartheid's Achilles' Heel

Black labor, not black politics, represents the Achilles' heel of South African apartheid. At Sharpsville 13 years ago, blacks demonstrated against the pass laws and 67 of them died in vain. Last week at Carletonville, they rioted on an industrial issue and the death of 11 of them may prove to be far more significant.

The South African police are strong enough to enforce the pass laws, but against a work force that is essential and is beginning to know it, no police action can prevail for long. Until the blacks are permitted to organize recognized trade unions, collective bargaining in South Africa will take unacceptably violent forms; while if black trade unions are recognized the economic basis of apartheid will be undermined. It is probably because he is dimly aware of this dilemma that Mr. Vorster last week threatened to muzzle the only free press left on the continent of Africa.

—From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

The Dash to Détente

Men like Nobel Prize author Alexander Solzhenitsyn and physicist Andrei Sakharov put to shame not only their Kremlin tormentors, but the very Western liberal world to whom they appeal, for that world has long since lost the faith. . . . The ironic result is that even as Sakharov and Solzhenitsyn wage their courageous battle, the targets of their appeals in Bonn, Paris, Washington and elsewhere, who represent the "free world," are moved at best to annoyance at what they consider interference in the process of détente. . . .

If the benefits to the West were more apparent, then, too, the headlong dash to détente would seem more reasonable. But in Europe it has yet to be shown what the West gained for granting legitimacy to Soviet conquests during and immediately following World War II. And in the United States it is not yet known what what sales to the Soviet Union have given Americans besides higher prices. . . .

—From the Post (Jerusalem).

After the Chilean Coup

There can be no excuse for the way in which the Chilean armed forces and the likes of Mr. Thieme—leader of the Fatherland and Freedom Movement—overthrew the Allende government. This does not mean however that the state in which Chile found itself before the coup was tolerable or could last. The armed forces intervened in a situation in which both the main political groups had lost control of their extremists. Members of the Fatherland and Freedom Movement were certainly armed. So were some members of the left wing, though the size of their arsenals was probably much exaggerated by the right-wing press. . . . This situation, which must have been nearly intolerable, probably had many causes. The truck owners and shopkeepers must bear a lot of the blame. The evidence that American corporations like ITT wanted to bring Allende down is convincing whether they helped to do the actual deed or not. Another reason, though, must be that Allende as president failed to master a menacing economic outlook.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 18, 1898
NEW YORK—The momentous question whether Mr. Platt will endorse Colonel "Teddy" Roosevelt's candidacy for governor of New York will be decided this afternoon, when the two will meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to talk matters over. If Mr. Platt does not ask too much and demand too many promises, Colonel Roosevelt will accept the "Machinist" endorsement and will stand a good chance to win, as he is undoubtedly the most popular man in the state today.

Fifty Years Ago

September 18, 1923
PARIS—The ban on "The Birth of a Nation," D.W. Griffith's remarkable film, has now been lifted by the French authorities, which some weeks ago prohibited the showing after it had been presented for a few days at the Salle Marivaux in Paris. The film was prohibited on the ground that it put the Negroes of the South in an unfavorable light after slavery had been abolished. This action was taken at the time when protests were being made against the exclusion of French colored subjects from certain night restaurants at Montmartre.



'What's Going On? I Haven't Seen a Decent Scrap for Months.'

Hassan's Comeback in Morocco

By Henry Giniger

RABAT—After two summers of near disaster, King Hassan II appears to have made a strong comeback, displaying his popularity with Morocco's masses, dealing harshly with his opponents and working harder than ever before.

Observers of Moroccan politics say that one of the most remarkable things about the summer now ending is that nothing very dramatic has happened. After King Hassan nearly lost his throne and his life in bloody military attacks in July, 1971, and August, 1972, Rabat had begun to wonder whether such events had not become part of the annual summer scene.

Sudden upsurges of violence are never ruled out in this volatile country and some guerrilla activity did occur last spring but was quickly snuffed out. Active opposition to the king continues, but this summer he gave a stronger impression of being firmly seated on his throne than at any time in the last two years.

Urban Opposition

Venturing forth from the seclusion of his several palaces, the king has made personal appearances in several parts of the country and was well received wherever he went, notably in the countryside where he inaugurated two dams as well as a program of takeovers of farmlands held up to now by French, Spanish and other foreign nationals. The monarchy's greatest strength traditionally has been found among the peasantry and the political opposition, based mainly in the urban middle class, had made little headway in the countryside.

The reception accorded the 43-year-old king at the events indicated that this situation still holds. But in Casablanca, the country's largest city and its industrial and business center, King Hassan was also well received. A large part of Casablanca's 1.5 million inhabitants are relatively recent transplants from the rural areas, occupying miles of shantytowns around the city. Whatever discontent and bad living conditions may engender was not evident in the greeting hundreds of thousands of them gave the king a few weeks ago.

The land takeover and an accompanying program of "Moroccanization" of foreign-held business firms are evidently popular. More than 800,000 acres, including some of the most fertile cereal lands, are being recovered in an effort to end some of the last vestiges of the colonial days when Morocco lived under French and Spanish protectorates. The country became independent in 1956, but many foreign-held farms were allowed to continue operating until now.

Morocco has acknowledged the principle of compensation, but the questions of who will pay and how much are still under discussion, with the Moroccans showing great reluctance to shoulder the financial burden.

They are understood to prefer to see France and Spain assume the costs for their own nationals. No early distribution of the land to Moroccan peasants is in prospect although this, too, has been promised. The lands are expected to be operated by the government for at least a year.

The French population of 90,000 and the Spanish population of 20,000, which in addition to farms had been running a wide variety of businesses, are expected to thin out considerably over the next few years. Most of these foreign-held businesses are being obliged to take in Moroccan partners and many are expected to be sold out completely or closed down.

Accompanying these nationalistic economic measures is a new and ambitious five-year plan, which, although it was to go into effect this year, is just now being published. A 7.5 percent growth rate has been set as the annual goal, although up to now the best growth rate achieved has been about 5.5 percent and has been dependent on such unpredictable factors as good crops. Public and private investment of

about \$1.3 billion annually is projected with particular emphasis on agriculture, tourism and export industries.

The program will need heavy outside financing and investment, which has been slow in recent years. A new investment code is attempting to cut down administrative complications that had discouraged would-be investors and had led to what the king has called "abuses"—widespread administrative corruption. All this has been devised by the king working with a group of handpicked government officials and technicians. The principle of constitutional monarchy with a popularly elected assembly, provided for in a constitution promulgated by the king 18 months ago, appears to have been laid aside for the moment.

The political parties are unhappy about their continued isolation from power but are in a weak position. They are badly split among themselves, some of their leaders are in jail or in flight and their press is being regularly seized whenever it becomes too critical.

Letters

'Ugly American'

In the search to pin the label "Ugly American" on someone or some organization (Letters, Aug. 28th), some additional facts for consideration:

Who in January 1973 would have guessed that with a lawyer-President in the White House the case that President wanted most to end in a conviction, for the theft and publication of secret Pentagon Papers, was thrown out of court—not because of Daniel Ellsberg's innocence but because of "government misconduct"; the White House-inspired burglary of Mr. Ellsberg's psychiatrist's office.

That a Secretary of the Treasury in a Republican administration would admit that the government had been outsmarted by a bunch of Russian muckies in a wheat deal—at the cost of millions to the U.S. taxpayer.

That a President who took the words "law and order" for his personal motto would have two former cabinet officers (one his attorney general) and a top White House aide under criminal indictment.

That a President who preached economy (second only to law and order) would maintain two private residences as an alternate White House on which the government spent millions of dollars in the name of security and to which the President repairs by criss-crossing the country in a jet-liner, also at government expense.

That this same President and his more fervent supporters accuse anybody who draws attention to the above as somehow obstructing the even tenor of the nation's business.

It may still be arguable where to find the "Ugly American"—but not a dumb one.

Veriglio, Corsica.

Virtue and Utility

Watergate is quite simple. I state it thusly: Is there a real distinction to be made between a world of utility and a world of virtue? What has been absent in so much of the coverage of that world of cabinet hangers has been any reference to "virtue."

President Nixon, in his speech and then in his press conference, failed to offer any moral, virtuous leadership by asking to his people—that vast mandate which wanted him and elected him—that the effects of Watergate were repugnant to any true concept of civilized, decent democratic government, and that he personally was horrified by it all.

Rather, the nation was given an excuse. Simply put (but hardly proved) was his recounting of what others, worthies like himself, did in the past. And if some other worthy had done some unfavorable act, then he, now President, would be excused if he did the same. The pure, simple, pragmatic world of utility, of what could be done, would provide an excuse for him who decided not to be virtuous.

The story is old as mankind itself. Yet there is a difference in Nixon's version of the story. He seems to want to admit that virtue is only to be talked about, while in the real world—the world of dirty tricks, of bombing helpless and neutral territories, of spying on fellow citizens, of rewarding the wealthy at the expense and pain of the poor—it is utility which is lived and done.

Is that what most simple, decent folk want? I really do not think so. I think that they want some man, some worthy leader, to direct their social conscience in actions which are good, and in actions which transcend the simple sphere of utility. I think that so many people want to believe that the hard, practical, pragmatic world of political leadership is not at the same time, a world of moral values and of virtue.

J.M.B. CRAWFORD.

Sham vs. Détente

I was gratified to read in the NYT of Sept. 9-10 that such a distinguished writer and thinker as Günter Grass has spoken out his feeling of depression over the recent Nixon-Bresnev meeting where "these two Victorians slap each other's arms . . . at the expense of others."

Whether both governments are caught up in a web of their own

Bernard Levin

From London:

On the whole, voters until recently have not believed that the Liberals . . . stood a chance of knocking the other two coconuts off the shelf.

LONDON—This week, indeed this very day, the Liberal party is starting its annual conference. It is in a rare state of excitement, as well it might be, and it realizes—or at least its leaders do, though we shall see the thought may not have penetrated to all the rank and file—that it has an opportunity for political advance that has not come its way over a half-century. It also has an opportunity—again, perhaps clearer to the officers than to the troops—to dissipate inside four days all that opportunity and an immense amount of political goodwill.

How so? Well, the Liberals have been soaring in political favor with the general public. They have won a number of keenly contested parliamentary by-elections, some of them in seats that only a few months before must have seemed cast-iron bets for the incumbent parties. In the autumn, they are about to win another.

For many years, it has seemed that public disillusionment with the two major parties, Labor and Conservative, has been growing. Successive failures by both in government, followed by the dignified denunciation of policies they themselves pursued in office, have led to a growing disbelief that political (and still more economic) salvation can be found from either of the big organizations.

Natural Heirs

But the Liberals, natural heirs to this feeling, have hitherto been unable to exploit it. They have been trapped behind a credibility barrier, not a credibility barrier concerning their honesty or goodness, but the most difficult of all political barriers to get around or over. Its existence can be defined by the ubiquitous phrase: "I would vote Liberal if I thought they had a chance." On the whole, voters until recently have not believed that the Liberals, however admirable they might seem, really stood a chance of knocking the other two coconuts off the shelf. So, possessed by the doctrine of the lesser evil, voters plumped for whichever of the two major parties were expected more closely to their own political feelings.

Occasionally, the barrier appeared to crumble. It did so in the mid-1950s, and again in the early 1960s. Liberal successes at parliamentary by-elections and municipal elections were hailed as a new dawn. But in the end, the support they had drawn from Labor and Conservative returned to its previous allegiance. On one occasion, the opportunity looked

more solid than ever before, but they threw it away by their careless behavior at the annual conference following a spectacular by-election victory. While the nation watched, they capered and fooled around, contradicted themselves, passed absurd resolutions on the nod, and in general showed themselves still unfit for serious consideration as ready for high office.

The Danger

Now, that is the danger they face again this week. For this time there can be no mistaking the reality of the Liberal revival. The opinion polls are showing something like 30 percent of voters declaring that they will vote Liberal not just at a by-election but at a general election—something that has not happened since the Liberals were last seriously in the running to form a government, about the time of the First World War. And their by-elections have been won with colossal, almost unimaginably colossal, swings—well over 30 percent in one case.

Now the public, in matters of this kind, cannot be fooled. At least, it very rarely is. The public will be watching the Liberals at their deliberations this week, and it will be watching with but one thought in mind: Have the Liberals learned their lesson, so that they can present themselves as a serious alternative—if not at the next general election, then at the one after—to Conservative or Labor government?

It will be no use saying, if the clowns dominate the television screens this time as they did in 1956, that they don't really represent Liberal thinking. As a matter of fact, they don't. The clowns who dominated so much of the 1972 Democratic convention in the United States did not really represent Democratic thinking either. But did Sen. McGovern win or even, after the convention, have the slightest hope of winning? In politics, you rarely get a second chance, and, like heavyweight boxers, you never come back.

The Liberals went down heavily in 1958, and have taken 15 years to get back up again. They have, in fact, got a good long way past their peak at that time. But now they are playing for the highest stakes of all: mass political credibility. If they throw it away now, their last chance will almost certainly be gone, the tide will turn almost immediately to ebb, and the Labor and Conservative parties will sink back on their pillows with audible sighs of relief.

making or whether their leaders found it necessary thereby to advance their own personal positions in their respective countries, it is certainly true that no real progress toward a détente is possible until "more information between the blocs, more freedom to do what one likes, more cultural contacts" have been adopted as a means toward that end.

Although some progress has been made by the fact that the leaders of the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. can now sit around a table and talk, it must be kept in mind that the stakes are the same as before. There is no room for sham. Our Western leaders must now, more than ever before, be on their guard and that attitude must be understood by the peoples of both the West and the U.S.S.R. as well. In this way, perhaps peace can be maintained while an evolution of society within the U.S.S.R. will eventually allow for the establishment of a lasting reconciliation with the West.

HARRISON LEWIS,
Madison, Maine.

Tragedy in Pakistan

The readers of your esteemed newspaper must have seen reports of the colossal damage that has been caused by unprecedented floods in Pakistan. According to preliminary estimates, nearly 10 million people have been directly affected and about 15 million

acres of land have been inundated by river waters. Many precious human lives have been lost and thousands of villages and hamlets and millions of acres of crops have been either destroyed or damaged.

The government and the people of Pakistan, under the leadership of Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, are making every effort to provide relief and assistance to the affected people. However, in view of the vast magnitude of the human tragedy, an appeal has been launched for international assistance. As an emergency measure, help in the form of food, ready-made clothing, medicines, and cash would be welcome. The embassy of Pakistan in Rome gratefully accepts gifts or contributions for transmission to Pakistan.

AFTAB AHMAD KHAN,
Ambassador of Pakistan,
Rome.

Moral Question

Re P.H. Tuttle's letter "Holler Than Who" from Copenhagen in the AUG. 27 (NYT).
In these times that are so sadly lacking in humor it really is a good joke that a letter criticizing American morals should emanate from the "Sex Capital Of The World."

In spite of Watergate and the rest of it I still prefer American morals to Danish morals.
MC PLESSEN,
Natal, South Africa.

General Assembly Opens Today

Israel Seeks Separate Vote On E. German Entry Into UN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 17 (Reuters).—Israel today formally requested a separate vote on the admission of East Germany into the United Nations when the General Assembly takes up the question tomorrow of membership for the two German states.

Tomorrow is the opening of the 28th UN General Assembly. Israel opposes membership for East Germany on the grounds that it refuses to pay reparations to Jewish victims of Nazism and that it has adopted a strongly anti-Israeli policy, including support for Arab guerrillas.

Israel is, however, in favor of UN membership for West Germany, with which it has good relations.

The Israeli request on voting procedure was made through Bradford Morse, the under secretary-general for political and general assembly affairs, according to an Israeli spokesman.

He said the membership applications of the two German states had been expected to be approved by acclamation, without a vote, at tomorrow's opening session of the assembly.

Observers said it was by no means sure that the Israeli request would be granted, since it could develop into a procedural matter, which the assembly itself might have to vote on.

Observers believe that, as long as the two membership applications are dealt with in a single package, there is a good chance they will be approved by acclamation.

But if they are voted on separately, some UN members might also decide to withhold support for West Germany.

Several African nations, notably Guinea, were critical of West Germany's economic and other links with South Africa when the Security Council in June recommended UN membership for the two German states.

Because of this, the Bonn government last month received a delegation from the UN Apartheid Committee, which discussed West Germany's policies regarding southern Africa.

Hailed by Waldheim

Meanwhile, Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim hailed the impending entry into the UN of the two German states as "a most encouraging development."

"For many years, the German problem was the main point in the crisis of East-West relations," he said in a press conference statement.

"I welcome the sign of the improvement of these relations in that the two German states are now taking their place in the UN. I hope a solution may be found for other divided countries so that they may also take their places in the UN."

French Stage Walkout at Pacific Talks

By Robert Trumbull

TUMON HAY, Guam, Sept. 17 (UPI).—France walked out of the annual meeting today of the South Pacific Conference, an international aid body for the region, when representatives of the island territories in the group strongly condemned the recent French nuclear tests at Mururoa Atoll.

"I am not sure if my government ever shall be represented at these meetings again," said Henry Netre, the French representative to the conference.

He said the French nuclear tests at Mururoa Atoll, "I don't think the conference should deal with an item not on the agenda," he said.

"Shut up and let the Pacific Islanders decide," Albert Maori, the French minister of defense and foreign affairs for Papua, New Guinea, an Australian dependency soon to be independent, shouted at the French delegate.

After Mr. Netre left the meeting, the chief delegate of the Cook Islands, Joseph Williams, announced that he had been instructed by his government to state that if France walks out of this conference, then it is the duty of the Pacific countries to help (France) walk not only out of this conference but also out of the Pacific.

AI Sherman, 76, Dies, Composed 500 Songs in U.S.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 17 (AP).—Songwriter Al Sherman, 76, who raised American spirits during the Depression with his song "Potatoes Are Cheaper," died Saturday after a brief illness.

Mr. Sherman, who wrote more than 500 songs, gained his greatest fame for the song which went: "Potatoes are cheaper, tomatoes are cheaper—now's the time to fall in love."

He also wrote "You've Got to Be a Football Hero" and "No, No, a Thousand Times No!" He composed songs for the late Eddie Cantor's radio show, including the comedian's waggish "Cantor for President."

He is survived by two songwriters, son Robert and Richard Sherman, his widow, Rosa, and seven grandchildren.

Thomas Licavoli

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 17 (AP).—Thomas (Yonnie) Licavoli, 58, a Prohibition gangster who spent 37 years in the Ohio Penitentiary, died yesterday of cancer.

He had been out of prison less than two years, when he died at his Columbus home. He was convicted in Toledo in 1934 of the murder of four members of a rival gang and was paroled in January, 1972.

Donato Pafundi

ROME, Sept. 17 (UPI).—Former Sen. Donato Pafundi, 85, who served for five years as Italy's chief Mafia investigator, died today, relatives said.

Negotiations Resume At French Lip Plant

BESANCON, France, Sept. 17 (Reuters).—Government and union representatives resumed negotiations on reorganizing the bankrupt Lip watch company today after Lip workers reaffirmed they would not accept the loss of a single job.

Government mediator Henry Girard has said that at least 200 of the 1,200 workers must be fired to put Lip back in business.



EXPENSIVE HUNK OF MEAT—Percy L. Puckridge, 75, of Port Lincoln, South Australia (left) takes a close look at the stud Merino ram which he bought for a world record price of \$50,750 at the Adelaide Agricultural Show.

U.S. to Send Medical Aid To Cambodia

PHNOM PENH, Sept. 17 (AP).—The U.S. Embassy and several international relief organizations today announced plans to alleviate a critical medical situation arising from the battle for Kompong Cham.

The heavy aid equipment for two hospitals would be airlifted into Phnom Penh. Meanwhile, several relief groups filed urgent messages to home stations for critically needed medicine and supplies.

On the war front, the Cambodian military command reported fighting at two points on the edge of Kompong Cham, shelling of a government outpost in the marshlands northeast of Phnom Penh and the closest government-occupied town.

Phnom Penh's two vital overland supply arteries remained cut by Communist-led insurgents, and fighting continued on the main road from the Cambodian capital to the South Vietnamese border.

A spokesman for the U.S. Embassy said two C-130 cargo aircraft would arrive from Travis Air Force Base, Calif., tomorrow carrying equipment for two 200-bed hospitals. The spokesman said "The hospitals will have everything except the walls."

One hospital unit will be installed at Kompong Cham, 47 miles northeast of Phnom Penh, while the other will be set up in Phnom Penh to handle wounded still streaming in from the embattled city, the spokesman said.

The hospitals will be staffed by Cambodians.

Following a meeting of top Cambodian government officials and seven international and Cambodian relief organizations, calls went out for medical aid, including dried blood, anti-tetanus and anti-cholera vaccines and plaster and splints.

The Rev. Philip McNamara, head of Catholic Relief Services in Cambodia, said supplies of plasma at Kompong Cham were exhausted.

Col. Am Rong, chief spokesman for the military command, said government forces clashed with insurgents south of Kompong Cham's university and at Boeung Kok, just north of the city.

The university, at the western edge of Kompong Cham, has been the site of fighting since the large-scale insurgent attack on the city they began Sept. 6.

The city did not come under shelling, Col. Am Rong said.

At Vihear Snuor, a small market village and provincial capital 13 miles northwest of Phnom Penh, Khmer Rouge gunners pounded a government garrison but no ground attack was reported, Col. Am Rong said.

A military source said about 30 Khmer Rouge guerrillas attempted to place a government defensive position at Stung Mean Chey, on the western outskirts of Phnom Penh, but were repulsed.

Philadelphia Orchestra Given Warm Greeting by Mao's Wife

By Harold C. Schonberg

PEKING, Sept. 17 (NYT).—Chiang Ching, wife of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, attended a concert of the Philadelphia Orchestra last night, accompanied by a group of high-ranking party officials. She later joined Eugene Ormandy in a backstage ceremony, where she insisted on shaking hands with every member of the orchestra.

"This is an astonishingly high-level gathering," said David K.E. Bruce, who heads the American Liaison Office in Peking. "A tremendous compliment has been paid to America."

Miss Chiang wore a black dress and white sandals; her attire was regarded as a gesture to the Americans. It is unusual for her to wear anything but the trousers and jacket that are commonly worn by women here.

Miss Chiang presented to Mr. Ormandy her own copy of a four-volume set of old Chinese songs that had been printed in 1870. It was said that the books were very rare, and that these were the only copies in her library.

"Thanks for everything," Miss Chiang said in presenting the gift to the conductor. "We're old friends. You supported the Chinese people in the 1940s. We do not forget our friends."

She was referring to a China war-relief concert given during World War II, with which Miss Ormandy was associated.

In addition to the gift to Mr. Ormandy, Miss Chiang presented each player of the orchestra with a packet of cinnamon that she reportedly had gathered from her own garden. After speaking with members of the orchestra, she said: "We welcome you now; we welcome you back."

Also present at the concert were Yao Wen-yuan, a Politburo member active in cultural affairs; Wu Teh, chairman of the Peking Revolutionary Committee, a position equivalent to mayor; Huang Chen, head of the Chinese Liaison Office in Washington; Ting Kuo-yu, a new Central Committee member, and Chiao Kuan-hua, who will leave to head the Chinese delegation at the United Nations for the next General Assembly, which begins tomorrow.

Miss Chiang has for many years been responsible for cultural affairs, shaping music and dance to heighten their ideological purity. She has attempted to interpret Western and Chinese music and has introduced piano music into Peking opera.

It was said here that the program last night was in many respects the result of Miss Chiang's wishes. Shortly after its arrival, the Philadelphia Orchestra was asked to play Beethoven's Sixth Symphony, the "Pastoral."

The Chinese were politely insistent: the "Pastoral" had to be played. The orchestra finally used parts owned by the Central Philharmonic of Peking. Those parts have different bowings and the Philadelphia Orchestra was working under a handicap. The performance went quite well, however.

"Someone up there very high wanted Beethoven's Sixth," an American official said. Most observers believe that it was Miss Chiang's wish.

Also requested was the "Yellow River" concerto, played by the Chinese pianist Yin Cheng-chung. This concerto was worked up by a committee of the Central Philharmonic, and Mr. Yin was responsible for most of the piano parts.

Mr. Yin played an encore, which was something of a precedent-breaking phenomenon, and the piece he played was his quiet and simple arrangement of "Home on the Range." It is assumed that he performed it under special orders. To the credit of the Philadelphia Orchestra, each member kept a straight face while Mr. Yin was playing.

Then Mr. Ormandy ended the concert with a transcription of the revolutionary march that he has been playing here. The response to the concert was overwhelming, with repeated volleys of applause. It was by far the most enthusiastic response the Philadelphia Orchestra has so far encountered on its visit to China.

Europe's Royalty To Attend Burial Of King Gustaf VI

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 17 (UPI).—A number of foreign heads of state will attend the funeral of King Gustaf VI Adolf Sept. 25, the court announced today.

Dowager Queen Ingrid and Queen Margrethe of Denmark, King Olav and Crown Prince Harald of Norway, Queen Juliana of the Netherlands, and Prince Philip, representing Queen Elizabeth of Britain, already have notified the court that they will attend, officials said.

Others expected at the funeral are King Baudouin and Queen Fabiola of Belgium and President Gustav Heinemann of West Germany.

Sweden's new king, Carl XVI Gustaf, who will be installed officially at a special cabinet meeting Wednesday, automatically took the throne when his grandfather died Saturday night.

The late king's body will be brought from the Helsingborg Hospital in southern Sweden to Stockholm in a motorcade tomorrow.

Ulbricht's Ashes Buried

BERLIN, Sept. 17 (UPI).—The urn containing the ashes of Walter Ulbricht was buried today in East Berlin's Friedrichsfelde Cemetery, the East German news service, ADN, said. Mr. Ulbricht, 80, died Aug. 1.

Italian Teams Origin of Grapevines Stir Avoid Play in A Dispute in Cognac Area

Forfeit Soccer Games Against Naples, Bari

NAPLES, Sept. 17 (UPI).—Two soccer teams have accepted stiff penalties rather than play in cholera-affected southern Italy for Italian Cup matches yesterday even though health officials said that the outbreak was under control.

The Genoa team lost to Naples and Verona to Bari, each by default. The players said they had not been vaccinated and considered the risk of entering the infected areas too great.

Dr. Ferruccio de Lorenzo, director of Cotugno Hospital, where all of the Naples cholera cases are isolated, said yesterday that he believed "the epidemic is now extinguished but the disease remains in ambush in an endemic form. We hope that inside a brief time it will exhaust itself entirely."

In order to help single out healthy carriers of the disease who can infect others, Dr. de Lorenzo appealed to relatives of cholera victims to submit to chemical tests.

Mussels Blamed

So far, 23 persons have died in the 25-day-old outbreak, 15 of them in the Naples area where it began and seven near the Adriatic port of Bari. Health officials have attributed the outbreak to tainted mussels from the Bay of Naples.

State attorneys, meanwhile, began an investigation today to determine if negligence by Naples health officials led to the cholera outbreak.

Vincenzo Morante, health commissioner of the Naples province, and Gaetano Ortolani, head of the Naples Sanitation Department, were notified yesterday of the investigation, which could result in criminal charges.

Prosecutors said that they would try to find out if the two were responsible for failing to halt production of shellfish raised in polluted waters.

COGNAC, France, Sept. 17 (AP).—That makers of cognac here are blaming the nursery owners in the south of France and the southerners say it is the Italians who caused the trouble. Whoever is at fault, 300,000 grapevines that don't merit the Cognac label will be torn out of the earth here.

The action is being taken after it was determined that grapevine seedlings planted in the area of Royan, Cognac and Saint-Jon were of the Trebbiano Toscano variety instead of the Ugni blanc which produces cognac.

The Interprofessional Cognac Bureau said its members planned to take legal action against the nursery owners in the south of France who supplied the seedlings. They in turn were said to be planning suits against their Italian suppliers.

The bureau asserted that the vines in question had produced no grapes and that as a result Cognac quality was in no way affected.

MANEUVERS IN HUNGARY

BUDAPEST, Sept. 17 (AP).—Hungarian and Soviet Army units today began week-long maneuvers in unspecified areas of Hungary. The Hungarian news agency, MTI, announced, "The Hungarian People's Army and designated units of the Soviet South Army Groups, temporarily stationed in Hungary, are holding joint maneuvers."

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For further information and bookings concerning the 28th MIFED, 19 to 31 October 1973, write to: MIFED, Largo Domodossola 1, 20145 Milano (Italy) ☎ 495.485, Cables MIFED-Milano, Telex 33660. Fieramil.

Requests for bookings should be made before 25 September 1973 together with the registration fee of U.S. \$ 20.

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ART IN PARIS: Sniffing Out the Future at the Biennale

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, Sept. 17 (UPI).—The 8th Paris Biennale—an international show of artists under 35—opened its doors to the public Saturday (until Oct. 21), this time in the two adjoining Museums of Modern Art (state and municipal), Avenue du Président Wilson. The last biennale had thrown all it had together under a single roof and the effect had been a startling and weirdly festive mélange. This year things are different: The works no longer in-

terfere with one another but stand to be viewed in a classical museum setting that dignifies them and amplifies their impact. No single statement can cover the whole show. Ninety-six artists and groups from 25 countries have their works displayed (also in the course of the biennale the works of 70 filmmakers and 24 composers will be shown and performed), and the trends represented are most varied, the only unity being in the age limit and the decision of the organizers to exclude those younger artists who

have already achieved a measure of recognition through galleries and other exhibitions.

The effect of the whole is that of walking through a strange kaleidoscopic dream pervaded with a certain aura of solitude and of fear. Some environments may be looked on as dreams—or as instant theater. Thus the macabre graveyard of Karin Raack (West Germany) somehow reminiscent of the putrescent world of Ivan Albright's painting; thus Canadian Mark Pren's butchershop ("And is there anything else you'd like, madam?") where bloody parts of the human anatomy are displayed at the counter; thus John Davies's (England) four strangely masked figures standing in immobile and ominous relationship to one another, like a slice out of a Beckett play; thus finally, the vast, dark and elaborate maze lit with candles that Jean Clareboudt (France) has dedicated to (among other people) Paul Thek—who had an engrossing and mystical-symbolic environment of his own at Documenta in Kassel, West Germany, last year—and to Bob Wilson, the director who experiments with time in theater by stretching it to its furthest limits.

Attic of a Mind

Here the course of initiation runs through the attic of one

man's mind, and unity in the random clutter is achieved mainly by the use of sound (endless organ-like chords on tape) and of reduced lighting. The feeling remains dreamlike because the impact is emotional, the message cryptic, and one is tempted to interpret it as one might a dream from out of one's own psyche. Yet it is also a collective dream (as in the Greek mystery religions) since each visitor sees more or less the same thing. "More or less," for there is an enormous accumulation of objects that also diffuse the visitor's attention and diversify each one's impressions.

Both Thek (at Kassel last year) and Clareboudt appear to respond to a need to alter an urban society's observational perception of time by removing one bodily from all that recalls our usual perceptions of space and of relationships between objects.

More Aggressive

The theatricality of Davies's work is of a different nature because it stands in an unmodified space—except for a great circle marked out on the floor and which the visitor is inclined to avoid stepping into. Such disorientation strikes one as all the more unusual since one has to step inside it to get a proper view of at least one of the figures. What Davies presents us with appears

more aggressive because it invades our everyday space with its mysterious situation.

Pren's butchershop is in no way mysterious. It is as obvious and vulgarly effective as a medical student's joke—a direct assault on the spectator's question. Yet it also has a form of theatricality and while one may wonder which motives prompted the young artist to make this thing, one has no uncertainty as to how it strikes the viewer himself.

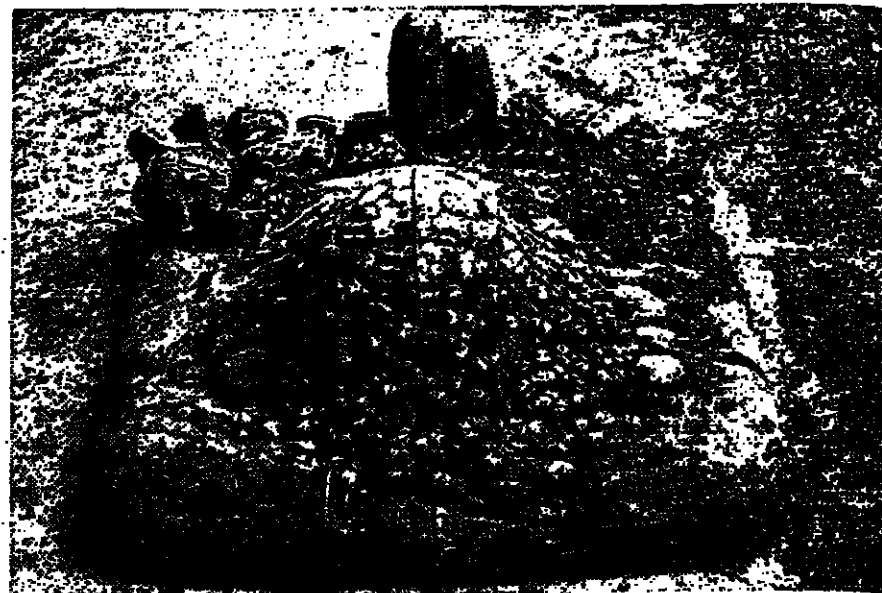
There are other dreams too: the drearier technological textbook dreams of artists like Tatsuo Kawaguchi, who has live electric current running through uncovered copper pipes and various contiguous objects and lighting lamps and resistances on the way. Then there is the antiquarian dream of Ann and Patrick Poirier (France), who have reproduced the ruins of Ostia Antica in a 660-square-foot, baked-earth construction. The paintings and sculptures of Czech Ivan Theimer dwell upon termite-like constructions set in a classical landscape.

Artists or Researchers

The formalist and self-analytical tendencies are also represented, most characteristically by a group of artists (researchers?) from the south of France, who call themselves Groupe 70. They

reflect a concern with the formal relationship between canvas, stretcher and pigment, but I cannot venture to say what all this leads to, sensibility being here subordinated to intellectual formulations.

There are a number of artists who appear to be following in the steps of Mark Rothko, intellectually or aesthetically where Rothko was sensual and dramatic. Rothko's journey covered a path that can only be followed once, and to take his mature simplifications as a point of departure brings the same debilitating facili-



Ivan Theimer's "Grand Trou" at the Paris Biennale.

ty as that of starting a career by inheriting a business. The alchemical process of art implies that out of base metal gold can be made, while out of gold, only ashes.

Art of political inspiration is represented by Spaniards such as Alberto Corason and the two painters of Equipo Cronica and the Chilean Brigada Ramona Parra.

Neither as vast nor polarized by nationalities as is the Venice Biennale, nor as high-powered and intellectually dominating as Documenta, the Paris Biennale does a good job of sniffing out the future. And the future seems to remain in favor of forms that no longer belong to well-defined artistic categories, although painting with traditional material remains well represented.

Edition of Cosmopolitan To Be Published in France

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Sept. 17 (UPI).—With the French edition of Cosmopolitan magazine (first issue in November), advice on sex for the single girl is being imported to a country which, by reputation, hardly needs it.

The French version will be aimed at French women, and its editor, Juliette Boisivaud, is a barometer of French womanhood.

The magazine was revamped in the United States by its current editor, Helen Gurley Brown, (author of "Sex and the Single Girl") in the mid-60s. The result was one of the largest circulations in the world of women's magazines: 1,900,000.

Rights Bought

Cosmopolitan is now published in England, Brazil and Mexico and has a 16-page supplement in the German Jasmín magazine. In France, news tycoon Jean Prouvost (Le Figaro, Paris-Match) bought the rights last year and turned the magazine over to his granddaughter Evelyne Prouvost, Juliette Boisivaud and Rosine Vidart.

The French Cosmo reader, according to the magazine's breathless outline, "is not afraid of words, wants to succeed in business, loves men but is not afraid of walking out on them, talks about sex but with a sense of humor, is sentimental but not dumb, has hangups but admits it, hates to be bored and has no prejudice but personal ethics."

The ideas and physical layout of French Cosmo are pretty much the same as in the American one, but a few topics have acquired a definitely Gallic flavor. The title-summing "Living Together Handbook" for instance becomes "Le Guide Pratique du Concubinage."

Fundamental Subjects

Other fundamental subjects will have to be modified too. The American woman's dream, according to Cosmo, has not changed since the film "How to Marry a Millionaire." "Frenchwomen are different," said Miss Bois-



Juliette Boisivaud
... French editor.

riveaud, a Gloria Steinem type blonde and an experienced journalist. "All they want is a top executive who is a great success, takes her traveling and has a boat." That, however, does sound like money. Not really, Miss Boisivaud said. "Frenchwomen don't insist on jewels. They find that démodé."

American women are generally more demanding. The article: "101 Ways to Please a Woman" was cut down to 50 ways in the French edition. "Enough is enough," Miss Boisivaud said. Although the magazine wants no part of women's lib, there is something very close to it when Miss Boisivaud says: "In France, women have never walked out on men. Now, we'll tell them: Do. On one condition, though, that you are financially independent."

Helen Gurley Brown, who came to Paris twice to take a look at the French work, apparently found no fault with it. However, she did point out that where the French editors illustrated an article with a couple of pigeons cooing, American Cosmo, at the risk of being blatant, would much prefer to see a man and a woman.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (UPI).—This is how New York critics rate new films and plays:

"The Walks of the Treaders" by Jean Anouilh, a "tartly ironic little anecdote about an aging French general who has a romantic soul and a tender heart," is a "merry froth of a play." The New York Times's Clive Barnes says. Directed by Brian Murray, it is playing at the Circle in the Square-Joseph Theater. Does the general, unhappy in love for 17 years, rid himself of his tyrannical bedridden wife in favor of the beautiful, young Ghislaine? "Well, for God's sake, you have to see the play," says Barnes. "But Anouilh, like life, is full of little surprises... His play is a parable of appearance and reality, what people think about themselves and what they really are. The tone is good-natured and mocking. Anouilh is no scornful satirist. He smiles more than scowls. And is more than willing to indulge his audiences shamelessly, sugaring every comment with the sweet taste of eccentricity." Praising all concerned with the production, Barnes commends Lucienne Hill's "sparkling translation." Brian Murray's "fast, inventive staging." Clarke Dunham's scenery. Thomas Skelton's lighting and the costumes of Joseph F. Bella. Mentioning Ed Walsh as the general, Anne Jackson as the teetotaling wife, Diana Van Der Vliet as the lovely virgin, William Roerick as the family doctor and Benjamin Masters as the secretary, Barnes says: "This kind of play demands the most stylish and dazzling of acting. It gets it... All in all an iridescent production of a play that bids fair to become a modern classic." The Associated Press drama critic William Glover concurs, describing the play as "a drama of considerable merit." However, Glover

expresses reservations about aspects of Brian Murray's direction and of the performances of Walsh and Jackson.

"Jealousy," a Japanese film directed by Sadanaga Katsuhisa, has the ingredients of a first-rate psychological mystery but manages to deliver no more than soap opera, says The New York Times's Lawrence Van Gelder. Its promising beginning poses the question of how a young business executive with a wife, a small child and apparently a record of marital fidelity came to commit suicide in the company of a previously unknown mistress, who survives her own effort to die with him. And "Jealousy" proposes to answer the question by having the widow take on a new name and a job as a hostess in the luxurious businessmen's bar run by the mistress. With these elements as a springboard into a possibly illuminating unraveling of character and mystery, "Jealousy" plunges into the creation of an assortment of triangles... No particular respect for the delights of puzzle-solving accompanies the dispelling of mystery. And as for revelation of character, there is no indication of a master hand at work.

"Battle of Okinawa" is a Japanese version of the not-quite-fanciful historical features successfully exploited by Darryl F. Zanuck in "The Longest Day." Says Vincent Canby in the New York Times. Covering a year from the summer of 1944 when the Japanese high command decided to prepare an island for possible American invasion, the film "follows the invasion itself and the terrible hill-by-hill, cave-by-cave fighting that came after." Kinoshita, Okamoto, the director, uses some old newsreel clips... and efficiently re-stages most key scenes," says Canby.



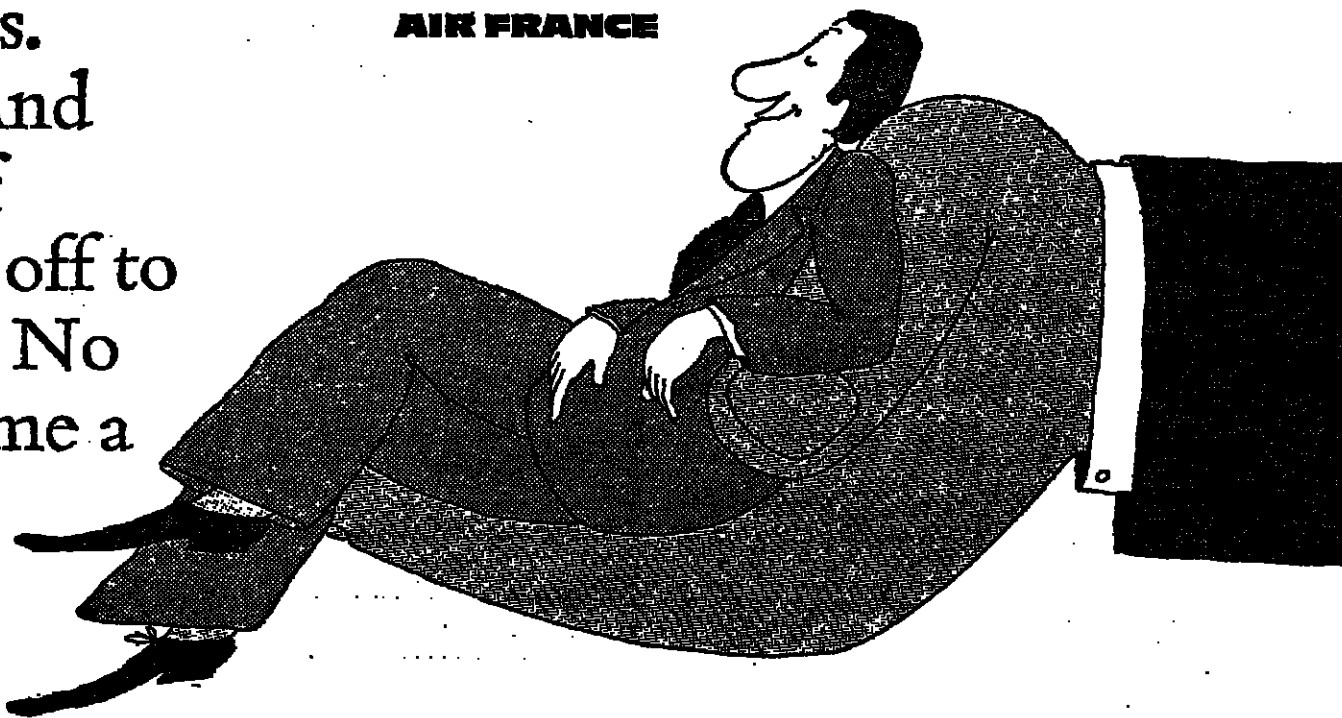
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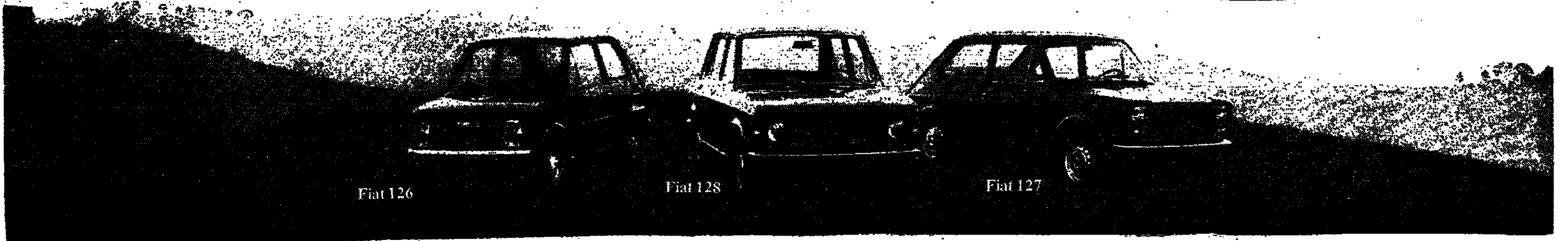
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It's the difference between merely acknowledging the problem, and seriously trying to solve it.

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Guilder Move Hits Value of Dollar, Pound

But No New Crisis Foreseen by Dealers

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Sept. 17 (AP)—The weekend revaluation of the guilder triggered some currency anxiety today, sending the dollar and sterling slightly lower on the major foreign exchange markets. Dealers stressed that the reaction was to be expected and, judging by today's modest decline, estimated that the 5 percent upward revaluation of the guilder would not trigger a new currency crisis.

For most bankers, the Dutch move was simply a delayed reaction to West Germany's 5.5 percent revaluation of the mark. These experts see Germany as the center of a mini monetary and commercial zone and exercising a strong pull on the economies of Austria, Switzerland and, to a lesser extent, the Benelux countries.

The mid-summer increase in the value of the mark reduced the cost of Dutch products to German importers, helping to increase the flow of orders into the Netherlands and, at the same time, putting strains on the Dutch attempts to restrain an overheating economy.

Although the Dutch move was considered quite logical, it did catch the marketplaces by surprise. The exchange markets were under some pressure, but as one specialist observed, "nothing like previous events."

Two Explanations

Bankers offered two explanations for the reaction to the move: that the dollar is relatively undervalued against Europe's strongest currencies—the mark and the Swiss franc—and that if excessive pressure should build up, as in early July, European and U.S. authorities will move in to support the dollar.

Not unexpectedly, the mark was the strongest of the six European currencies which are floating jointly. The French franc was the weakest. Although the franc, by remaining stable while its partner currencies revalue, has in effect been devalued against the mark and the guilder—giving France a competitive advantage in intra-EC trade—the government's modest attempts to control inflation have created some concern about the longer-term outlook for the franc. On the other hand, Germany has taken strong measures to slow inflation and thereby created more confidence in the mark as a sound currency.

The difference in the German-French anti-inflation moves is causing some concern in the banking community, which fears that the joint ERM float may come under pressure before a new monetary system is agreed upon and will break up, creating new monetary chaos.

Today's trading in Frankfurt, both the dollar and the pound declined about 1 percent. The dollar closed at 2.411 DM, down from 2.430 DM Friday, after trading at between 2.4065 and 2.425 DM. Sterling fell to 5.83 DM from 5.88 DM Friday.

In Zurich, the dollar fell to 2.045 francs from 2.038 francs Friday; a Brussels exchange calculated the dollar at about one cent below the 2.00 francs against the franc.

The dollar closed at 2.556 guilders in the Netherlands, compared to the previous 2.555.

EC Comment

BRUSSELS, Sept. 17 (Reuters).—The Common Market Commission today expressed regret that Holland had not consulted its ERM partners before revaluing the guilder by 5 percent.

A Commission spokesman said that although there was no binding obligation for prior consultation, the Dutch attitude had gone against the spirit of ERM practices.

The spokesman said the Commission was consulting with Denmark, which currently holds the presidency of the ERM Council of Ministers, to see whether a special council session is necessary to examine the Dutch move.

If a special session is not called, the Dutch revaluation will be discussed at the routine council session already scheduled for Thursday, he added.



John P. Glorieux



Robert K. Lindell

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Morgan Guaranty Trust of New York has named John P. Glorieux as vice-president and general manager of the bank's Zurich office. He was previously vice-president and deputy general manager of the bank's Belgian offices. In Zurich, Mr. Glorieux succeeds Werner A. Strang, who has been elected president of J.P. Morgan Interbanking Corp. in New York. Robert G. Wilmer replaces Mr. Glorieux in Belgium.

Chase Manhattan Bank has appointed Robert K. Lindell its multinational marketing executive for Europe. Mr. Lindell, vice-president and formerly manager of Chase's Paris and Rome branches, will be based in Brussels. He will be responsible for marketing efforts directed at the European headquarters of multinational companies.

Frank Delsio has been named vice-president, Europe, for Rockwell International Corp. He will be responsible for Rockwell's corporate activities in Europe.

Gould Inc., the Chicago-based integrated technology company, has appointed Richard A. Holmes chairman of Gould Europe. Formerly vice-president of business development for Ford Europe, Mr. Holmes will be located in London.

H.W. de Wolf has been named managing director of M & T International at The Hague. He will be responsible for the total operations of M & T International, a wholly-owned subsidiary of M & T Chemicals Inc., a part of the chemical group of American Can Co.

Italy Boosts Discount Rate To Curb Inflation, Imports

ROME, Sept. 17 (AP)—In an effort to reduce inflation and in part slow a sharp increase in imports, the Italian government this weekend raised the discount rate a steep two-and-a-half percentage points, to 6.5 percent from 4 percent.

The discount rate increase raised the lending rate of commercial banks to top-credit-rated clients to 9.5 percent, up four points from 5.5 percent.

Observers said the heavy attack on liquidity aimed to reduce purchases of foreign-made goods. Figures released over the weekend put the trade deficit for July at 40 billion lire (about \$69 million), an improvement over any month in the past half year but a sharp turnaround from the 17-billion-lire surplus in July 1972.

In the first seven months of 1973, the trade deficit rose to 1,500 billion lire, more than 10 times the year-earlier figure of 116 billion lire. Imports rose 34.5 percent from the year-earlier period, to 8,510 billion lire, while exports rose only 11.8 percent, to 6,930 billion lire.

In addition to raising interest rates, the central bank said it will buy 800 billion lire in Treasury bonds this month. These six-month issues have an interest rate of 9.54 percent.

The central bank also said it will seek a sharp increase in the amount of bond issues that is allowed to be sold to special credit institutions, which are mostly state-run.

While these restrictions on liquidity are seen as one way to reduce the sharp growth of imports, critics of the central bank's action said the curbs would also reduce industrial investment.

In a statement today, the National Association of Small and Medium Industry said the rise in interest rates would be an additional, and perhaps a supportive, burden on the group's members.

The association also said that the higher costs of funds could cause a decline, or at least stagnation, in employment levels.

The group is to meet on Sept. 28 to plan a formal protest to the government.

Domestic consumer demand in the last few months remained relatively lively, and was bolstered by further increases in private income, the bank said.

Because demand for industrial goods remained higher than production, the order backlog continued to grow, equal to three months' work compared with an average 2 1/3 months for this time of year, the Bundesbank said.

The Bundesbank also reported that the trade-weighted upward revaluation of the deutsche mark against all currencies over the past four years amounts to 27.8 percent.

Against the dollar, the gain over the four-year period amounts to 50.5 percent.

The bank said the weighted revaluation rates for the four-year span cover the period that began with the 9.3 percent DM revaluation on Oct. 27, 1969, and ended Sept. 1, 1973.

Against the yen, the DM revaluation amounted to 14.1 percent, on a trade-weighted basis, in the four-year period.

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'Shadow' Panel Hits Fed's Policy

By John H. Allan

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (AP)—The Federal Reserve open market committee has done such a bad job for the last eight years—at least in the eyes of its critics—that a group of 11 economists has banded together to tell the real central bankers what they ought to be doing.

This "shadow open market committee" met all day last Friday, and then urged—after a unanimous vote—that the nation's money supply be made to grow at a "steady" rate of about 5.5 percent for the next six months.

The group was organized by Allan Meltzer, economics professor at Carnegie-Mellon University, and Karl Brunner, professor at the University of Rochester—monetarist analysts who believe that growth in the money supply holds the key to economic performance. They do not like tinkering with its growth rate too frequently, for they believe that "fine tuning" is apt to make the economy run in fits and starts.

Recent economic policy, Mr. Meltzer stated, has produced some of the poorest results in many years, and neither the administration nor the Congress has shown any inclination to discuss policy frankly or to deal with current problems effectively.

"Instead, they introduced one ad hoc measure after another in a dreary sequence," he complained. Cause of instability

"There is little doubt that, on balance, government policies have increased economic instability during recent months and during the last eight years," Mr. Meltzer went on.

"The failure to control inflation was not inevitable. The policies to control inflation did not fail because they were poorly executed. They failed because they were poorly conceived."

The collective view was that cutting back monetary expansion drastically would cause too much unemployment and too many business failures—too high a price to pay for curbing inflation. Instead, the group was skeptical that even a money growth would end inflation.

It rejected copying the so-called fine tuning efforts of 1966-1967 and 1968-1970, "failures" that several shadow committee members were being repeated now. It did not like the idea of maintaining a money growth rate of 6 1/2 percent, for that would mean accepting an inflation rate of about 4 1/2 percent.

"The chance of achieving the goal of a steady rate of inflation are no better at 4 1/2 percent than at lower rates," the committee's final statement said. So it decided on steady 5 1/2 percent money growth from now until March—a policy it conceded would result in higher unemployment.

No Easy Way

"There is no way to end inflation easily or without cost," the statement emphasized, as if to criticize the Fed committee's failure to disclose its reasoning. Its options on the economic costs of the policies it adopts.

The shadow committee included Anna Schwartz of the National Bureau; Homer Jones, a retired senior vice-president of the St. Louis Fed; and A. James Meigs, vice-president and economist at Argus Research.

The Fed also was sharply criticized at last week's annual meeting of the National Association of Business Economists, indicating what appears to be an important change in attitude about the nation's central bank among men and women who formerly and traditionally held the Fed in high regard.

Sentiment was not, of course, unanimous. But among the many poll-type statistics that emerged from last week's meeting was one giving a quantitative picture of the swing in opinion. The 415 business economists in the poll were asked, "How would you rate

Urges 5.5% Rate On Money Supply

monetary policy over the past year?" These were the results:

- Excellent—1.4 percent.
 - Good—12.8 percent.
 - Fair—38.8 percent.
 - Poor—41.2 percent.
 - No opinion—4.0 percent.
- Some participants at the meeting did not hesitate to name Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the Fed board, as the butt of their criticism. One said:

"The really significant thing is the swing in the feeling of the bankers about the Fed. They used to be in awe of it, and they genuinely loved (William McChesney) Martin, (Mr. Burns's predecessor). But now they are changing. They fear Arthur Burns and they don't like him."

Patman Scores 2 U.S. Banks For Failing to Testify on Rates

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (Reuters)—House Banking Committee chairman Wright Patman, D-Texas, today sharply criticized First National City Bank of New York and Wells Fargo Bank of San Francisco for failing to appear at a committee hearing to explain their decision to raise their prime rates to 10 percent.

Rep. Patman had asked officers of the two banks to appear voluntarily at the committee hearings, which are investigating interest rate increases and the credit shortage.

Both banks had said they would be unable to attend the House hearings, but were sending information to the government's Committee on Interest and Dividends (CID) which had requested justification for the rate boost.

Rep. Patman said the refusal of the banks to appear was "highly disappointing," but he left open the question of whether the committee might subpoena executives of the banks to appear at future hearings.

"I do not think the American public will look kindly on the refusal of these big banks to even appear before a congressional committee on a voluntary basis," Rep. Patman said.

Today, several more major banks joined the move to a higher rate despite the requests by Rep. Patman and the CID that Wells Fargo and Citibank justify their increases.

Meanwhile, Deputy Treasury

IBM Slumps 26 Points As General List Gains

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (Reuters).—An unfavorable court ruling against International Business Machines Corp. chopped nearly 10 percent off the price of the company's stock on the New York Stock Exchange today.

On balance, however, the market scored a moderate gain, although the plunge in IBM took some of the muscle out of the overall advance.

The giant computer firm's stock tumbled 26 points to 272 after a U.S. district judge awarded Telex Corp. \$352.5 million in an anti-trust suit against IBM. Telex rose 3 3/8 to 7 5/8.

The Dow Jones Industrial average climbed 6.83 to 892.99. It was ahead more than 8 points earlier in the day. Advancing issues outnumbered decliners by about 870 to 530.

Volume totaled 15.1 million shares compared with 13.76 million on Friday. Brokers said the upswing was a continuation of the good session Friday, when the market gained despite news of prime rate increases to 10 percent. They said a feeling of confidence among investors followed a week of consolidation.

Chrysler picked up 5/8 to 26 1/8. Chrysler and the United Auto Workers said they have reached tentative settlement of a strike that began last Friday at midnight.

General Electric spurted 1 5/8 to 50 1/8, and brought to more than 3 points the advance in the company's stock over the last two sessions. Last Friday, GE boosted the quarterly dividend by 5 cents to 40 cents a share.

Also higher were Burroughs up 1 to 25 3/4 (ex-dividend), Avon Products 1 7/8 to 112 1/8, Anaconda 1 7/8 to 33 7/8, Nabors 3 1/8 to 46 7/8, Corning Glass 3 1/4 to 116 3/4, Flying Tiger 1 5/8 to 30 1/4, Pullman 1 1/4 to 79 3/8, and International Telephone 1 3/4 to 33 3/4.

Atlantic Richfield rose 1 3/8 to 91. It said it increased wholesale prices of gasoline and distillates by 1 cent a gallon to all customers.

Texas Instruments picked up 3 1/8 to 114 5/8, but Control Data fell 1 1/8 to 36 1/8. Some brokerage firms have recently revised downward their earnings estimates for Control Data for the year.

Metromedia lost 1 3/4 to 11 1/8. It said it expects earnings for the third quarter to be "noticeably below last year."

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer climbed a point to 17 3/8. It said it was withdrawing from the film distribution business.

Polaroid sagged 4 1/8 to 111 3/8, and Xerox 5 5/8 to 147 1/2. Prices were mixed in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index dipped 0.02 to 99.75, but advances led declines, 395 to 353.

In the over-the-counter market, the NASDAQ industrial average gained 0.03 to 101.85.

Oil Firms' Taxes Rise 112%, Net 2.9%, Study Says

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (AP-DJ).—Taxes paid by a group of 30 oil companies "increased by as much as 112 percent but combined net earnings increased by only 2.9 percent" in the past four years, according to a Chase Manhattan Bank annual study of the group.

The study, which covered major U.S. and European oil companies, also said that the rate of return on capital invested fell to 9.7 percent from 10.7 percent in 1972 and was the lowest rate since 1958—a year marked by a general business recession. Capital expenditures, meanwhile, exceeded outlay in 1971 by 21 percent.

The group's operating costs in 1972 rose 6.2 percent to a total of \$74.4 billion and absorbed 70 percent of the group's total revenue—approximately the same proportion as in 1971.

Net income for the group was \$6.9 billion, only 6.5 percent of gross revenues—the lowest proportion ever reported and 5.6 percent less than in 1971.

Italians Negotiating \$500-Million Euroloan

ROME, Sept. 17 (AP-DJ).—The Italian public works authority confirmed today that it is negotiating a six-year loan of \$500 million.

The rate is likely to be 0.5 point above the London interbank Eurodollar rate for the life of the loan, a spokesman for Consorzio di Credito per le Opere Pubbliche said. Talks are being held with a syndicate headed by Lehman Brothers Ltd.

2 reasons why the price of SILVER may rise steeply

1972 PCEE SILVER PROFITS CHART

1972 was a good year for investing in silver coins. If on December 31, 1971, you purchased a PCEE silver coin investment and held until December 29, 1972, you earned a minimum profit of 24.3%—and you might have earned as much as 112.2%, depending on the investment. The prospects so far for 1973 have been just as promising.

Type of PCEE Investment	Silver Coins (\$100.00 Face Value)	
	Purchased on Margin	Purchased Outright
12-31-71 Base Price	\$1174.00	\$1174.00
Brokers Commission to Buy 12-31-71	\$23.00	\$23.00
Total Amount Of Investment	\$1197.00	\$1197.00
Unpaid Balance	\$1000.00	—
12-29-72 Base Price	\$1518.00	\$1518.00
Brokers Commission to Sell	\$30.00	\$30.00
Maintenance Charges on Unpaid Balance	\$60.00	—
Storage	\$10.00	—
Total Profit 12-29-72	\$221.00	\$291.00
Percent Of Profit	112.2%	24.3%

Two powerful forces are at work today which make a steep rise in the price of silver seem inevitable.

First, the demand for silver surpassed new production for each of the last 20 years. And for each of the last 11 years the demand for silver surpassed new production by more than 100 million ounces. This excess of demand over supply is exerting a strong, steady upward pressure on the price of silver. During the 1960s the price of silver rose 95%.

Second, soaring federal budget deficits, record balance of payments deficits, and 37 years of inflation have brought the dollar to the brink of collapse. Harry Browne, whose book HOW YOU CAN PROFIT FROM THE COMING DEVALUATION accurately predicted the first dollar devaluation in 37 years, and the record gold prices, warns: "The alternatives are narrowed to either runaway inflation or a full-scale depression."

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 - Why the peculiar nature of the supply and demand for silver makes sharp gains for silver seem inevitable—regardless of monetary crises.
 - 2 common mistakes in silver investing—and how to avoid them.
 - Why we believe a new silver investment—the Monex Flexible Margin Account in silver coins—is your best, most reliable hedge against inflation.
 - How to open your Monex Flexible Margin Account.

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One Dollar

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or close interbank rates for the dollar here.

	Sept. 17, 1973	Today's Rate	Ch.
Belg. fr. (A)	2.4129	2.4115	-7.48
Fr. fr. (A)	5.77	5.77	—
Belg. fr. (B)	36.29	37.26	+25.99
Deutsche mark	2.4106	2.44	+32.48
Swiss fr.	5.70	5.70	—
Securo	23.10	23.5	+2.15
Fr. fr. (A)	4.31	4.3255	+0.115
Fr. fr. (B)	4.325	4.3255	—
Deutsche mark	2.551	2.5555	+27.05
Israeli pound	4.30	4.30	—
Fr. fr. (A)	56.15	56.15	—
Fr. fr. (B)	56.15	56.15	—
Deutsche mark	15.02	15.02	—
Swiss fr.	3.0024	3.028	+27.78
Securo	205.56	205.5	-15.85

Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on currency quotations in New York.

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American Stock Exchange Trading

-1972-		Stocks and		P/E	1971				Net	-1972-		Stocks and		P/E	1971				Net	-1972-		Stocks and		P/E	1971				Net	
High	Low	Div. in \$	Div. in %		High	Low	Last	Chg		High	Low	Div. in \$	Div. in %		High	Low	Last	Chg		High	Low	Div. in \$	Div. in %		High	Low	Last	Chg		High
86%	1294	Abercrombie	40	11	13	12%	13	+	1%	71%	4	Almelli Co	4	24	15	13-16	13-16	1%	20%	20%	Asplund	22	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
10%	14	Aberdeen	10	11	13	12%	13	+	1%	71%	4	Affac	4	24	15	13-16	13-16	1%	20%	20%	Asplund	22	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
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10%	14	Aberdeen	10	11	13	12%	13	+	1%	71%	4	Affac	4	24	15	13-16	13-16	1%	20%	20%	Asplund	22	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
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10%	14	Aberdeen	10	11	13	12%	13	+	1%	71%	4	Affac	4	24	15	13-16	13-16	1%	20%	20%	Asplund	22	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
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10%	14	Aberdeen	10																											

International Bonds Traded in Europe

[illegible]

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POUR L'EUROPE DU NORD**

FLOOR		CEILING	
(EUROBANK)			
79,81 Bld Haussmann, Paris		Sept. 17, 1978	
Inform that the advertisement		Price	
inserted under Sections			
C and			
"International Real Estate"			
on the 12th and 14th September,			
1978, concerning:			
EUROBANK			
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St Albans, Hert's			
Results from an involuntary			
homonymy from the part of			
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This announcement appears as a matter of record only.



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on the Oslo Stock Exchange

by

ANDRESENS BANK A/S

in conjunction with

S. G. WARRBURG & CO. LTD.

and

J. HENRY SCHRODER WAGG & CO. LIMITED

18th September, 1973.

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REFERENCES

American Stock Exchange Trading

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Net
1000 Dow Jones Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 S&P 500 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE Comp. Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 Amex Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NASDAQ Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 1000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 2000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 3000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 4000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 5000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 6000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 7000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 8000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 9000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 10000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 11000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 12000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 13000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 14000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 15000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 16000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 17000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 18000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 19000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 20000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0

Mutual Funds

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Net
1000 Dow Jones Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 S&P 500 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE Comp. Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 Amex Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NASDAQ Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 1000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 2000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 3000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 4000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 5000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 6000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 7000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 8000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 9000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 10000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 11000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 12000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 13000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 14000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 15000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 16000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 17000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 18000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 19000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 20000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0

Toronto Stocks

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Net
1000 Dow Jones Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 S&P 500 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE Comp. Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 Amex Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NASDAQ Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 1000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 2000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 3000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 4000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 5000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 6000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 7000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 8000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 9000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 10000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 11000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 12000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 13000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 14000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 15000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 16000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 17000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 18000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 19000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 20000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Net
1000 Dow Jones Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 S&P 500 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE Comp. Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 Amex Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NASDAQ Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 1000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 2000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 3000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 4000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
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1000 NYSE 7000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
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1000 NYSE 9000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
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1000 NYSE 11000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
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1000 NYSE 13000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
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1000 NYSE 15000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 16000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 17000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 18000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 19000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 20000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0

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1000 Dow Jones Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 S&P 500 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE Comp. Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 Amex Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NASDAQ Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 1000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 2000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 3000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
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1000 NYSE 19000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE 20000 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	1000	0

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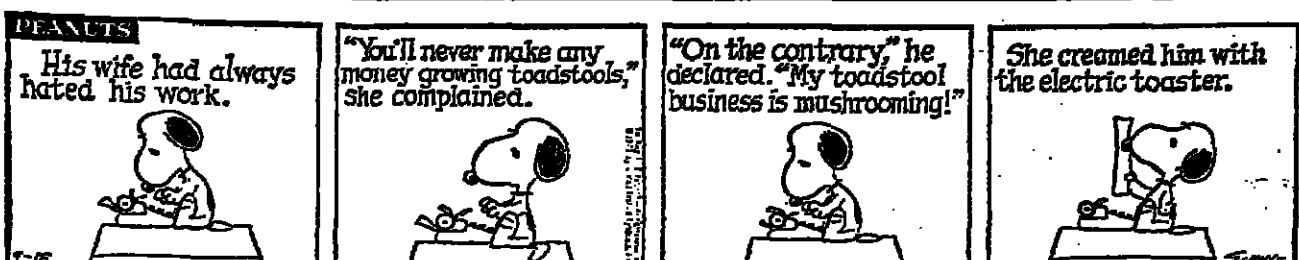
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Plan ahead and contact our office in your country (listed in classified advertisements on back page) or write directly to:

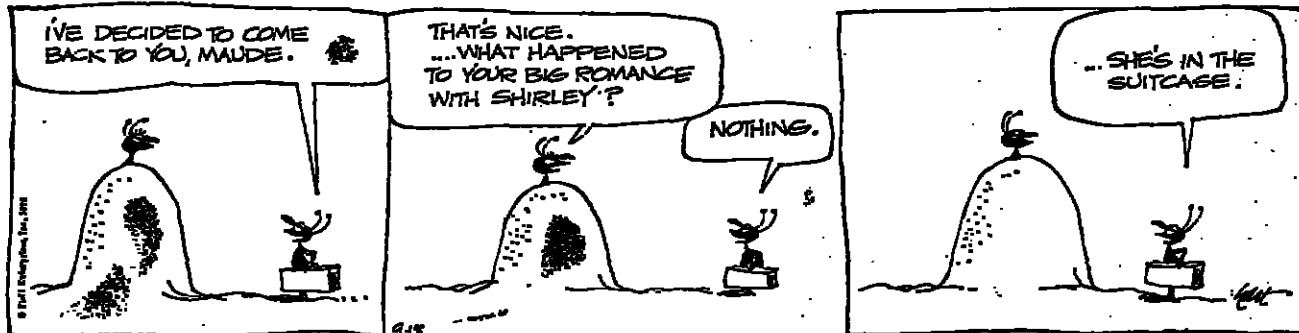
Mr. Max FERRERO
International Herald Tribune, 21 Rue de Berri, Paris-16.

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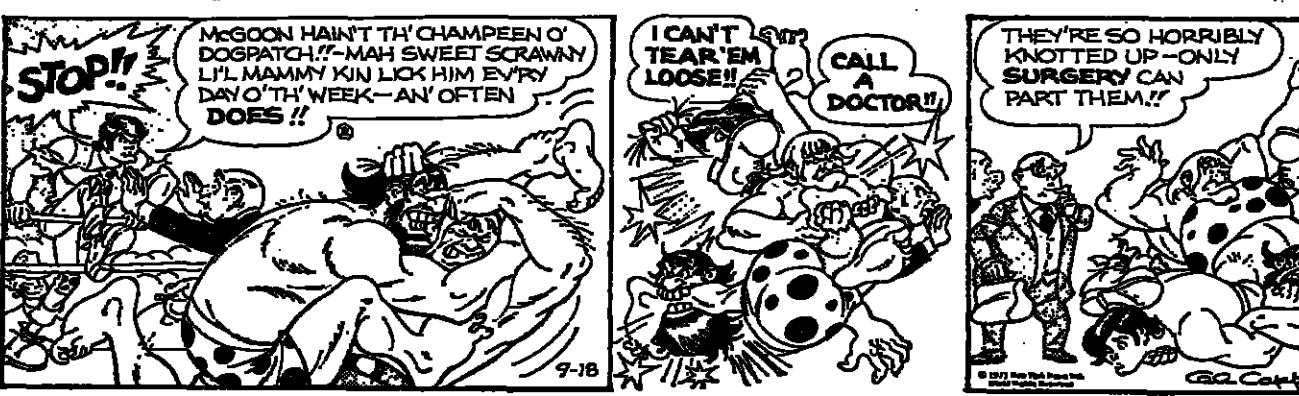
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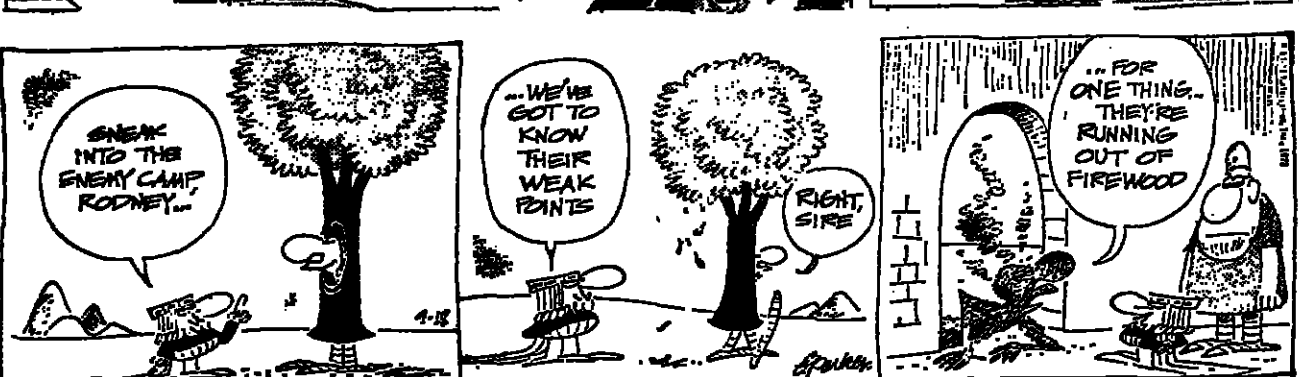
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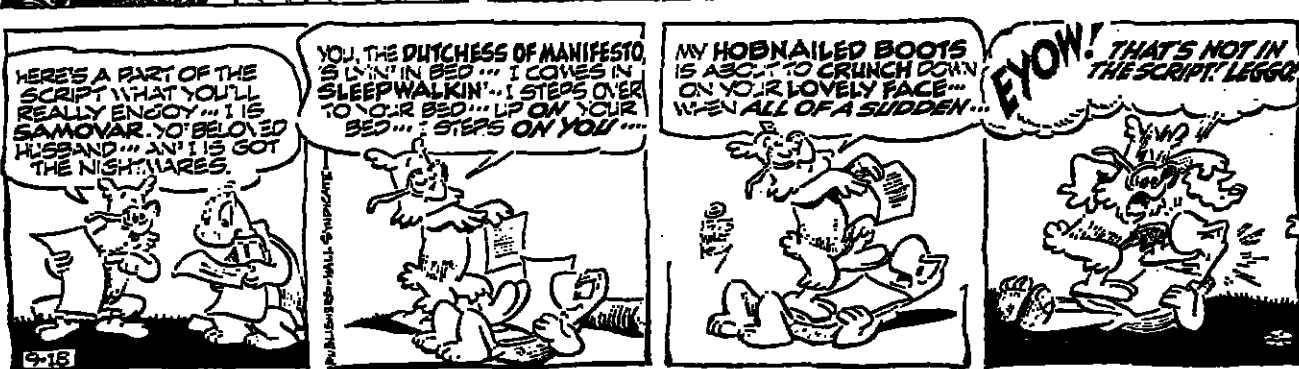
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REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Fine dummy play by South led to success on the diagrammed deal. In spite of the unfavorable vulnerability, East could not resist the temptation to use the Astro convention over North's weak no-trump opening. His two-diamond overall showed a two-suiter, with spades guaranteed to be one of the suits.

This might have led to an East-West triumph if West had gamboled slightly with a four-spade bid when South jumped to four hearts. Four spades would have been unbeatable from the West side, since North could be stripped of everything but clubs and eventually end-played in that suit. With East as declarer, South would have the chance to hit on an inspired club lead to defeat the game.

But West chose to double, no doubt thinking he would take the bird in the hand. But the bird got away. If West had led one

of his aces the defense could have taken the first four tricks. But West led spades, since his partner had promised that suit, and South seized the opportunity to discard a diamond on the second spade winner.

South felt fairly sure from the double that all the missing trumps were to his left, and that he could fess the ten at some point effectively. But there was a long-term danger. Once dummy's trumps had disappeared, East might be able to gain the lead and promote a trick for West by leading a suit in which an overruff was possible.

To guard against this danger, South led the last spade from dummy and discarded another diamond when East put up the queen. The defense led diamonds and South ruffed the second round. As planned, he finessed the heart ten successfully. Next he cashed the queen, and considered how to return to his hand.

A diamond play would have been fatal. Instead he correctly assumed that West held the club ace and led the king from dummy. West made a good try by ducking, but South continued by playing the club queen from dummy and could claim the remaining tricks when West won with the ace.

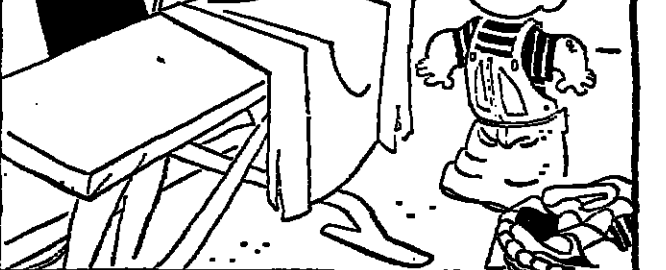
East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

North East South West
1 N.T. 2 4 4 4
Pass Pass Pass Pass
West led the spade three.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

COLS AWILL SCOT
HAEK PADUA JONA
ASAH TVORVYOWER
STRIE RELESTHAI
SWEAT VIANIINIS
ETH WARYA ENCRE
NATION MATIERS SHOIA
ATION FA INEITHE SOIS
TREBLING CADRE
HEAL SIAKE
APOITION EXTRA
BELISSION INAI
LOSI NITHEI EPIR
EPIE IDEIST RYIAN

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RACCK

SBAAH

BRENZA

LOUBED

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Answers tomorrow

Saturday's Jumbles: NOTCH ROUSE CAUCUS AMOERA
Answer: Have an unhappy effect on some people with pluck—THORNS

BOOKS

AMBER WAVES OF GRAIN

By James Trager, 243 pp.

Arthur Fields Books, distributed by E. P. Dutton & Co. \$6.95.

Reviewed by John L. Hess

ON July 2, 1972, two and one-half weeks after the Watergate burglary and four months after the TIT scandal had broken into print, Bernard Steingewitz of the Continental Grain Co. called on Carroll G. Brumthaver, the assistant secretary of agriculture.

Mr. Steingewitz said the Russians were asking about buying wheat, and would the United States maintain the export price at \$1.63 a bushel? Mr. Brumthaver assured him that it would, meaning that the government would pay Continental the difference between \$1.63 and whatever it had to pay for the wheat on the American market. A week later, Mr. Brumthaver gave similar assurance to Cargill, Inc. By the end of the month, Soviet officials at the New York Hilton had contracted to buy one-fourth of the U.S. wheat crop at \$1.63 a bushel.

It was one of the sharpest, as well as biggest, wheat coups in history, for by the time the last bushel made its way through a choked transportation system, wheat was soaring to \$4. In fact, the four harvests been twice devalued and gold having boomed during this time, Moscow actually paid far less bullion than it had originally committed to the purchase.

When the size of the deal hit the market, the government reneged on Mr. Brumthaver's commitment and reduced the subsidy by stages to zero, but not before, according to James Trager, it had paid out \$112 million on the grain sold to the Soviet Union, or, according to more recent estimates, \$333 million. Other major losers were many thousands of Southern farmers and elevators that had sold their wheat before the deal became known—and, finally, American and foreign consumers, forced to pay more for cereal and meat products.

Had the size of the purchase been known, the government might have reconsidered not only the price it so casually committed itself to but also the prudence of selling out the bulk of the country's grain reserves to one foreign buyer. But Mr. Brumthaver and his interlocutors have testified that he never asked how much wheat the Russians wanted, and the companies never volunteered the information.

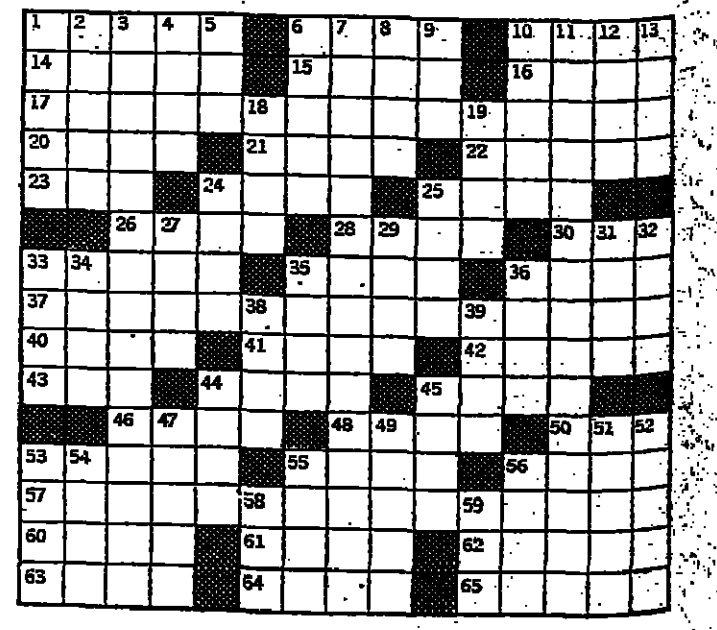
In fact, the State Department had advised the Agriculture Department as early as February that the Soviet crop would run far below expectations, but these reports—classified, of course—seem to have been filed and forgotten. Secretary Earl L. Butz, an agricultural economist and a former director of Ralston Purina, might have been expected to seize the implications, but in this election year he could see only benefits from his seat set to the Soviet Union as did President Nixon, who nine years earlier had berated President John F. Kennedy for a similar deal. Early in the year, Mr. Butz had approved a major export credit to Moscow, negotiated by Assistant Secretary Clarence D. Palmbly. At the time, it appears, Mr. Palmbly had already arranged to join Continental Grain as

Mr. Hess is food editor of The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ACROSS | 46 Navy men: Abbr. | 12 Western city |
| 1 Actor James and family | 48 Culture medium | 13 Slang |
| 6 Some resorts | 50 Capture | 18 Kind of hearth or house |
| 10 Kind of board | 53 Type of committee | 19 River of Asia |
| 14 Fray as figure | 55 Kind of line | 24 Hernando de |
| 15 Sea eagle | 56 Hawaiian man's garment | 25 Just average |
| 16 Arrow poison | 57 In a languid way | 27 Semester's relative |
| 17 Famous conductor | 60 Wings | 29 Inauspicious (unlucky day) |
| 20 Muscular disorders | 61 the handkerchief | 31 Cope with |
| 21 Do a belloy's choice | 62 Ethan | 32 In (existing) |
| 22 — horseback | 63 Sloth, greed, etc. | 33 Foretold |
| 23 — kabbie | 64 Part of a fork | 34 Historic river |
| 24 Witnessed | 65 Receiver of money | 35 Gourd or melon |
| 25 One of a deck's four | DOWN | 36 Infectious |
| 26 Like — of animal | 1 Raccoonlike | 38 Deface |
| 28 Scott | 2 Fragrant root | 39 Kind of guard |
| 30 Scottish uncle | 3 Unplanned | 44 Actress imogen |
| 33 Beginning | 4 Obligation | 45 Ancient sorcerers |
| 35 Greek letters | 5 Vessel: Abbr. | 47 Prods |
| 36 Persons | 6 Bristles | 48 Quebec resort |
| 37 Articles from outer space | 7 Forecast | 51 Formal mail |
| 40 Ancient kingdom | 8 Handle, in France | 52 River of Ireland |
| 41 Sacred bull | 9 Short time, for short | 53 Word of regret |
| 42 Type of type | 10 Strategic peninsula | 54 Salvador |
| 43 Word in business or tennis | 11 How beans are usually spilled | 55 Garment of India |
| 44 Swamp creature, for short | | 56 Evils, in law |
| 45 Famous clinic | | 58 Insect spray |
| | | 59 — a pie |



Rams' Hadl Passes Chief Test

their usual tough defense. Mel Blount intercepted a pass by Greg Landry near the middle of the final period on the Detroit three-yard line. Landry was first intercepted with 1:51 remaining in the first half when safety Glen Edwards stepped in front of intended receiver Larry Walton two yards inside the Detroit goal line and returned the ball to the Steelers' six.

The play preserved the Steelers' 3-0 lead, fashioned on Roy Rales' 11-yard field goal. The soccer style kicker ran his field goal streak to 24 games.

Detroit got all of its points in the third period, coming back from a 10-0 deficit. Landry tossed an 84-yard touchdown

bomb to Jessie, and with 58 seconds remaining in the period Errol Mann kicked a 40-yard field goal to tie the score.

Packers Face Jets

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (NYT).—Despite the money nationally televised Monday night football has provided for the NFL some coaches still look on it as an inconvenience.

Tonight, the New York Jets

NATIONAL CONFERENCE						
Eastern Division						
	W	L	T	Pct.	Points	
					Fer	Ag.
Wash.,	1	0	0	1.000	38	60
N.Y. Giants.	1	0	0	1.000	34	14

St. Louis	1	0	0	1.000	24	25
St. Paul	0	1	0	.000	26	17
PHIL	0	1	0	.000	22	34
Central Division						
Minnesota	1	0	0	1.000	24	19
Green Bay	0	0	0	.000	00	60
Chicago	0	1	0	.000	17	29
Detroit	0	1	0	.000	10	34
Western Division						
Atlanta	1	0	0	1.000	23	17
Los Angeles	1	0	0	1.000	22	93
San Fran.	0	1	0	.000	15	21
New Orleans	0	1	0	.000	07	62
Sunday's Games						
St. Louis 34, Philadelphia 23.						
New York Giants 34, Houston 14.						
Washington 32, San Diego 6.						
Miami 21, San Francisco 13.						
Cleveland 34, Baltimore 10.						
Buffalo 31, New England 13.						
San Francisco 34, Oakland 13.						

Dallas 20, Chicago 17.
Minnesota 24, Oakland 16.
Denver 28, Cincinnati 10.
Pittsburgh 24, Detroit 10.
Los Angeles 22, Kansas City 13.

Monday's Game
New York Jets at Green Bay.
Next Sunday's Games
New York Jets at Baltimore.
Miami at Oakland.
Kansas City at New England.
Houston at Cincinnati.

Cleveland at Pittsburgh.
San Francisco at Denver.
Buffalo at San Diego.
Minnesota at Chicago.
Atlanta at Los Angeles.
Detroit at Green Bay.
Philadelphia at New York Giants.
Washington at St. Louis.

Next Monday's Games
New Orleans at Dallas.

There's No P

they have acquired 7-foot center Elmore Smith, Buffalo's

estate, was the third player picked in the 1971 draft and was the leading vote getter on

PENNIS—At Seattle, second-seeded Pennis, 7-5, 6-4 victory over John Alexander of Australia to win the singles title.

REAL ESTATE TO LET.

MONTREAL, Sept. 17 (UPI).— Gene Mauch is still haunted by a

dinals are still very much in the race. The Cardinals defeated the Pirates, 7-3, yesterday to snap a seven-game losing streak and move to within two games of the top while the Mets beat the Chicago Cubs, 4-3, and climbed to within two and one-half games of first place.

A's 3, Rangers 4

At Oakland, Joe Rudi drove in six runs with his first career grand slam homer and a double, leading the A's to a 3-4 victory over Texas.

Royals 4, Angels 6

At Anaheim, Calif., Paul Spittorf tossed a five-hit shutout for his 17th victory as Kansas City beat the Angels, 4-0. California right-hander Bill Singer seeking his 18th victory, had Kansas City shut out on five hits until the Royals scored three times in the eighth to break the scoreless duel. In that inning, the Royals had five singles.

had a seven-stroke lead after 54 holes, came in with a cautious 1-over-par 72 for the last round to capture the Heritage gold classic yesterday.

Irwin, 28, had a 272 total, 12 under par on the 6,655-yard Harbor Town Golf Links, and won by five strokes over Greg Jones and Jerry Heard.

The winner wiped out the 73-hole record for this swamp-bordered, cypress-studded layout that ranks among the most difficult, most demanding courses for the pros. Irwin

The victory pushed his earnings for the year to \$102,226. It marked his second consecutive \$100,000 season and made him the eighth player to go past that mark.

Neither Jones nor Heard could mount a major challenge to the conservative Irwin. Jones had a final 68 and Heard 70.

It was three more strokes back to Jim Welchers, at 280 after a closing 68. Johnny Miller, the U.S. Open champion and the winner of his event last year, matched par 71 - yesterday but was 17 strokes behind at 289. Arnold Palmer had a closing 70 for 284.

<p>AMERICAN LEAGUE Batting (Based on 400 at-bats.)</p>	<p>NATIONAL LEAGUE Batting (Based on 400 at-bats.)</p>
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[illegible]

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	81	58	—	—
Boston	81	68	54.0	—
Detroit	78	70	53.0	8 1/2
New York	78	69	53.0	13 1/2
Milwaukee	71	79	47.3	27
Cleveland	66	83	44.3	32 1/2
Western Division				
Oakland	82	58	58.8	—
Kansas City	81	68	54.4	6
Chicago	73	76	48.0	14 1/2
New York	69	78	47.0	20 1/2
California	69	77	47.3	17
Texas	51	98	34.4	35 1/2
Sunday's Results				
Milwaukee 3, Detroit 3.				
Cleveland 3, Boston 1.				
Minnesota 4, Chicago 1.				
Baltimore 3, N. York 4, 7.				
Oakland 4, Kansas City 3.				
Kansas City 4, California 4.				
Monday's Games				
Chicago at Oakland, night.				
California at Texas, night.				
Atlanta at N. York, night.				
N. York at Baltimore, night.				
(Only games scheduled.)				
NATIONAL LEAGUE				
Eastern Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	74	72	56.7	—
Montreal	76	73	56.3	—
Philadelphia	73	78	48.2	2 1/2
New York	73	78	48.0	2 1/2
Chicago	70	78	47.5	5
Philadelphia	65	84	43.6	10 1/2
Western Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Minneapolis	82	57	59.1	—
Los Angeles	88	64	57.8	8 1/2
San Francisco	83	63	56.9	8 1/2
St. Louis	76	75	50.3	17
San Diego	70	77	47.7	21
San Diego	64	94	36.8	37 1/2
Sunday's Results				
New York 4, Chicago 3.				
St. Louis 3, Philadelphia 2.				
Montreal 4, Philadelphia 2.				
St. Louis 7, Pittsburgh 3.				

Remaining Games

[illegible]

NATIONAL LEAGUE Splinteroff (17-12) and Singer, Barber (2) and Tom

[illegible]

NEW YORK, Sept. 17—The National Football League yesterday lifted its blackout on sold-out home-game telecasts, delighting living-

A total of 49,561 ticket holders stayed away from the nine games. "I'm not sure if we're losing the love of the game or just preferring the comfort of watching at home despite ideal weather at most stadiums. It brought I-told-you-so comments from some of our fans," said Bob Schuchman, the Motor Inn's general manager. "This weekend he said 80 of the Motor Inn's 150 rooms

EDMONTON, Canada, Sept

Argentine Race Off

The Argentine Automobile C
has formally confirmed to

TABLE 1

(Continued from Back Page)

(Continued from Back Page)

[illegible]

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(7c)

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perience paid overtime. Write:
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